

INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.



VOL XV NO 205

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 28 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
31 Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,613
1 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	20,837
14 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
21 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
28 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
4 Feb.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
11 Feb.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
18 Feb.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
25 Feb.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
3 Mar.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
10 Mar.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
17 Mar.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
24 Mar.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
31 Mar.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
7 Apr.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
14 Apr.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
21 Apr.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
28 Apr.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
5 May.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
12 May.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
19 May.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
26 May.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
2 Jun.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
9 Jun.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
16 Jun.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
23 Jun.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
30 Jun.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
7 Jul.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
14 Jul.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
21 Jul.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
28 Jul.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
11 Aug.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
18 Aug.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
25 Aug.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
1 Sep.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
8 Sep.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
15 Sep.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
22 Sep.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
29 Sep.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
6 Oct.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
13 Oct.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
20 Oct.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
27 Oct.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
3 Nov.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
10 Nov.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
17 Nov.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
24 Nov.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601
1 Dec.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	16,601

Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
1st Saloon only.
Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
1st Saloon to London	80	70	60
1st Saloon to London	72	62	56
1st Saloon to London	64	56	50
1st Saloon to London	56	48	42

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPUKA" on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows—
To London and back by Sea £135
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
28th Dec.	BANKURA	20,837
28th Dec.	ELLORA	16,601
30th Dec.	VARELA	16,601
31st Dec.	CHAKLA	16,601
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
15th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,427
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
21st Dec.	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan	11,613
28th Dec.	KIDDERPORE	Straits China and Japan	20,837
13th Jan.	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan	16,601
17th Jan.	KHIVA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan	16,601
31st Jan.	KALYAN	Colombo Straits, China & Japan	16,601

Does not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	5374	16 Dec.	4 Jan.
Sao Maru	5398	20 "	12 "
Miyadono Maru	5373	1 Jan.	12 "
Tyne Maru	5873	10 "	20 "
Genoa Maru	6785	15 "	30 "
Meigen Maru	5345	21 "	3 "
*Awa Maru	6928	30 "	12 Feb.

Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 26270, 28738. Telg. "Y. Usan."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hoyo Maru	15th Dec.	31st Dec.
Shimoda Maru	15th "	31st "
Hankow Maru	19th "	31st "
Celebes Maru	24th "	8th Jan.
Isikari Maru	27th Dec.	16th "
Indus Maru	28th Jan.	23th "
Borneo Maru	20th "	30th "
Yokohama Maru	24th "	10th Feb.
Kasado Maru	24th "	10th Feb.

For Particulars apply to—
C. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MOHARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Baird Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
28th Dec.	BANKURA	20,837
28th Dec.	ELLORA	16,601
30th Dec.	VARELA	16,601
31st Dec.	CHAKLA	16,601
1928		
2nd Jan.	VITA	20,837
4th Jan.	KHANDALLA	16,601

Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Bureh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Mamohandas Ramji.
3. Lala Kishan Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:
Abohar, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Allahabad (Sind), Amritsar, Jullundur, Okara (dist.), Amballa City, Jaranwalla, Peshawar, Cantt., Jammu, Peshawar, Cantt., Bombay, Jhelum City, Patiala, Cawnpore, Jhang, Quetta, Calcutta (Maghiana), Rawalpindi, Delhi, Karachi, Rawalpindi, D. I. Khan, Kasur, Sargodha, Ferozepore, Lahore City, Simla, Gujranwalla, Lyallpur, Srinagar, Gojra, Ludhiana, Multan City, Hafizabad, Meerut City, Hoshiarpur, Multan City.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD., AMERICAN EXCHANGE, TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDRIES, BILLS, etc., of valuations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 96,500,000

BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Seattle, Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Samarang, Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Calcutta, Lyons, Singapore, Canton, Manila, Simonsaki, Changchun, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Dairen, Newchwang, Sydney, Fongtien, New York, Tientsin, Hamburg, Nagoya, Tokyo, Hankow, Osaka, Tsinan, Harbin, Peking, Tsingtau, Hongkong, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro, Kai Yuan, Saigon.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application. Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by a reliable Tailor?
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
NEIGHANT TAILORS, BOMBAY.
PRINCESS STREET.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Anreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Mr. Holabhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Mr. Maheshbhai Maganbhai P. Hari-
shankar (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Mr. Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Las-
kari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Mr. Govindbhai Mathbhai Desai, Naib
Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata
Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from
Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs.
3 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st Janu-
ary to 30 June and at 2 per cent. from
1st July to 31st December and on sums
over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
No interest which does not come to Rs. 3
per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on
terms which may be ascertained on ap-
plication.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term
to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its
depositors the safe custody of Shares and
Bonds and the collection of dividends
and interest thereon. It also undertakes
the sale and purchase of Government
Paper and all description of Stock, at
moderate charges particulars of which may
be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed
at 3 1/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at
4 per cent., by transfers from Savings
Bank accounts subject to three months
notice of withdrawal Rules on applica-
tion.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies
Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 2,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June in-
terest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily
balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From
25th June to 25th December interest is
allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance.
On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is
allowed by special arrangement. No in-
terest will be allowed which does not
amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year
or for shorter period at rates of interest
which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened
which can be ascertained on application.
A. S. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES
Of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma,
Strabismic lids, etc., cured Without Knife,
by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand
"LOTUS EYE" genuine and purest
in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs.
2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask
particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Udcor, Kandi.
Agents—KEMP & CO., Charai Road,
Bombay.
* J. TIRTH & CO., Ender Road,
Karschi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
—Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926	1927
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	3,43,794	4,46,82
Premium Income	17,83,154	19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	82,70,327	94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of
interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at
liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prespectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustees—Govt. Official Trustees.

No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS
Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference
on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE

of Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case
of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years
could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic
men of position and ability to represent the
Company.
For agency and other particulars please
apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

"Second To None"

MR. HANANATH HAO,
of Banquet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the
world famous ATANK
NIGRAH PILLS. I
can assure you, the medicine
is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fog, Constipation,
nervous debility and other
mental as well as physical dis-
orders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations
write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:-

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The works: Apply Box No. Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:- Box Number Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED-APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR DISTRICT AGENCY in the Province of Bombay to represent THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LIMITED, 6, Horn Street, Calcutta, from gentlemen of position and influence and experience in the line. Apply to THE SECRETARY, 6, Horn Street, Calcutta.

WANTED-A PROFESSOR OF LOGIC for the Saadat College, Karatia on Rs. 125-5-450 p. m. Quarters free. Apply sharp stating native district, age, experience, caste, religion, and literary production, if any. SECRETARY, College, Karatia, (Mymensingh).

WANTED-UNEMPLOYED for immediate employment. No Commission. For anna stamps. BHARATSEWAK CO., NAWARA DELHI.

WANTED-AGENTS AND CANVASERS for infallible medicines for Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. Pay Rs. 50/- plus commission. Apply with references to H. BHATTACHARJEE AND CO., Sadarghat, Chittagong.

WANTED-INDUSTRIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

DECENT and MODERN FLATS in Hakial Buildings at Ripon Road. Rent varying from Rs. 23/- to upwards, suitable to conveniences. Please apply to BHAIJI within.

TO BE LET (for Hindus only) ROOMS, BLOCKS and SHOPS with good accommodation at Fortet Terrace, Fortet Street, Thane. Apply to K. E. ROWLEE, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay. (Rent Rs. 13/- to Rs. 45 only.) Telephone No. 23643.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

HIGH CLASS HINDI YOUTH, aged 28, desires marriage with healthy Marathi-speaking girl. No caste restrictions. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 2067 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. 572 Calico Looms of 36" to 56" Reed Spaces of George, Keighly's make. Preparatory machines for spinning complete from Cards to Roving for 12 small preparations.

All the above machinery is in perfect running order. For further particulars, apply to, THE KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD., 137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle" can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED-CAPITALIST to finance or take over Big Running Factory in North Bihar. Those intending to invest about 2 to 3 lacs need only correspond with Box 2063 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PROFESSION

A MARVELLOUS RING. Used personally and certified very highly by Syed Ainauddin, M.A., Special Magistrate, Lucknow, and other Magistrates, Gazetted Officers, Taluqdars, eminent Vakils, and various respectable gentlemen as the sovereign and most efficacious remedy for piles, bleeding or blind. Testimonials on application or with V.P.P. Price per ring including postage Rs. 2/- Piles Ring Manufacturers, 20, Fatehganj, Lucknow.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED-TRAVELLING CANVASERS on Liberal Commission to secure orders for SILK FANCY GOODS and HOSIERY. Sample Collection against a security of Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- "MAHARAJE" Cream and Rose Colours FAST IN WASHING BEST STUFF GUA RANTEED, EMBROIDERED with Silk Thread Around and on Four Corners. inches wide 5, 5-1/2 and 6 yards long at Rs. 3/- per yard. NEHAL CHAND AND CO., P. O. Box No. 10 Ludhiana.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:-

	Per Column	inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-3-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-2-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-0-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

OFFICE TO LET.

LARGE GROUND FLOOR OFFICE TO LET on Ballard Pier Road. Premises recently occupied by W. Crowder and Co., Ltd. For further particulars and inspection of premises apply to:- The Joint Liquidators, W. CROWDER & CO., LTD., C/o A. F. Ferguson and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913 and IN THE MATTER OF THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 23rd day of January, 1928, being the date of that purpose fixed by Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas, K.L., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the said Company, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1927. DAPHTRY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Attorneys for the above-named Liquidators.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 18329 for 10 Ordinary shares Nos. 483031 to 483040 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Abhechand Jethabhai has been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated December 1927.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER S.S. "ISHIKARI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL, KEROSENE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING CASTOR, COCONUT AND MINERAL OILS, LANSSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, TURPENTINE, TURPENE AND WASTE COTTON.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 12 months commencing 1st April, 1928.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1928.

4. Results of major items will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

Bombay, 27th December, 1927.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

URDU TRAINED MISTRESSES for the Karachi Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools on the following salary:- Pay. Allow. Total

1st Year (Junior)	Rs. 50	Rs. 10	Rs. 60
2nd Year Do.	55	10	65
3rd Year (Senior)	65	10	75

The above posts are pensionable and governed by the Municipal Pension and Provident Fund Rules. Apply with full details, also age, nationality with copies of testimonials, if any. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 31st January, 1928. Those already in service, should apply through their authorities under whom they are employed.

(Sd.) P. L. VASWANI, for Administrative Officer, School Board, Karachi Municipality.

29740

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1927.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1928, to MONDAY, the 16th January, 1928, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY, O. A. SMITH (Offg.) Managing Directors.

29653

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2420 of 1927.

GORDHANDAS KANIRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pydhonie, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and other creditors of Sulemanji Abdulhussein, Plaintiff

(1) GULAM HUSSEIN LUKMANJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dhabu Street, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) SULEMANJI ABDULHUSSEIN, also of Bombay, Korah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dhabu Street without the Fort of Bombay, Defendants.

To, All the Creditors of Sulemanji Abdulhussein, the 2nd Defendant above named.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar on the 20th day of November, 1927, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that this Suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the above-named Plaintiff on behalf of himself and other Creditors of Sulemanji Abdulhussein against the Defendants Gulam Hussein Lukmanji and Sulemanji Abdulhussein praying inter alia for the following reliefs:-

(a) That the Indenture of Conveyance dated 20th day of November, 1924, is fraudulent and void as against the Plaintiff and other creditors of the 2nd Defendant.

(b) That the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the costs of the suit.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the 20th day of January, 1928, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the above Suit.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1927.

R. B. PATEL, Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR, The 21st day of December, 1927. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAJ.

29730

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4266 of 1921.

HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM DEVJI, Plaintiff.

Vs. KESHAVLAL SAKHIDAS SAN- GHANI and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1927, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 2nd Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 147-1/4 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5395 and Cadastral Survey No. 701, Girgaum Division and in the books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1736 and Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:- i.e. to say, on or towards the East by Khetwadi 2nd Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Motilal I. Gandhi, on or towards the North by Hormas Baug and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BHAISSHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Commissioner.

29595

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE BY ROBERTS AND WIMBRIDGE ALSO SOLID BLACK WOOD OPEN CARVED FURNITURE, JACOB- BEAN, DERBY AND CHESTERFIELD SUITES, NEARLY NEW COTTAGE PIANO, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE AND OTHER VALUABLE FURNITURE OF DINING, DRAWING, VERANDAH AND BEDROOMS, ETC. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th day of December, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Curzon House," Apollo Bunder opposite the Saluting Battery, very valuable and handsome up-to-date furniture, Jacobean sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich glass crockery and silver ware, Persian and English carpets, electric lamps and fans, rich engravings and water colours, wall and table clocks, ice box, drawing room, silk lined suites, Jacobean and leather cushioned Derby and Chesterfield suites, one nearly new cottage piano by J. Spilmen-ger and Sons, H.M.V. gramophone, typewriter, rare and old open carved blackwood furniture, large and small writing tables, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, mirror almirah, dressing chest of drawers, wardrobes and cloth cupboards, one set Encyclopaedia and other valuable furniture of the whole flat, the property of K. Melver, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Malaria!

Meet correspondence desired with public officials, relief organisations, engineering and other camp managers, in respect of a proved specific for Malaria with no unpleasant or dangerous reaction.

No Agents Employed.

Agents required "Anti-Malaria Medications (Publicity and Sales)"

27, LONDON, ENGL

AMUSEMENTS.

During Xmas Holidays:

DAILY TWO SHOWS

MATINEE at 4-30 p. m. & NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

Opportunity for few days only on our way to sea Voyage!!

SENSATION OF THE SEASON

with entire new attraction Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

KARLEKAR Grand Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts Location:-NANA'S CHOWK, Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay

Book your Seats at the Circus Tent.

Universal Picture House, (CINEMA PRECIOUS Lamington Road.)

TO-DAY..Wednesday the 28th December WINE An interesting Picture that will intoxicate with CLARA BOW

TO-MORROW Thursday the 29th December FIFTH AVENUE MODELS

Another Universal Jewel—Starring MARY PHILBIN & NORMAN KERRY Time and Prices as usual.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S SOCIAL PRODUCTION

KICKS of KISMET

Adapted from a Parsi Social Novel Written by Miss SUNA IRANI Directed by Mr. BHAYNANI. Scenario by Mr. KAPADIA (Hayrat) Featuring Miss SULOCHANA, Miss ERMELINE and Miss JILLOO, with other known stars. It is a Tragic Photo Drama, depicting the Life of Victim Girl of Hindoo Society. Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m. Extra Show Sat., Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sundhurst Road 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. Sat., Sun. and Mon. at 3-30 P.M. SPECIALLY CHRISTMAS Week Programme WILLIAM FOX

"THE FAST MAIL"

WITH CHARLES JONES Story which begins with a Steeplechase and ends with a Hotel Conflagration! Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN 2 Reels Comic And also H. M. The King of Afghanistan visits to Race Course. H. E. Lord Irwin visits to Boy Scouts. Lady Irwin visits to Girl Guides.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Continues for the 2nd Week Kohinoor Film Co.'s The Mission Girl

starring Miss Ruby, Messrs. Khalil & Raja "andow Daily at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M. Sunday, extra Show at 3 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK

CLOSING PERFORMANCES!

Selected Programme During X'MAS WEEK!!

TO-NIGHT at 9

All MATINEES at 4 P. M.

Sat. 31st Dec. 1927.

Sunday, 1st January 1928.

Mon. 2nd Jan. 1928.

BEHANDSHAH.

KHADASTAK

NEW DRAMA

SAVATEE MATSAR KICHAK VADH

By Mr. AUNDHAKER

By Mr. JOSHI.

By Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR.

Will be staged by

MAHARASTRA

NATAK MANDALI

at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.

Reserve your seats immediately at the theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.



PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA. Royal Opera House.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

	Bombay, Dec. 27.
Ready	21 6 3
Posha	21 5 0
Maha.	21 5 6
Narandas' Total Native Gold	
Bars touch 96.97-98.99	21 6 0
National City	21 8 0

SILVER.

	Bombay, Dec. 27.
Ready	54 14 0
London Ready Forward	Close
London Shanghai	Close
Opening Closing	Close
New York Cent.	Close
Op. Hi. Lo. Closing	
Posha 59/15/ 59/15/0 59/15/0 59/15/0	
Maha. 60/0/0 60/0/0 60/0/0 60/0/0	

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

B.C. RATE.—

T T 1/6 1/32.

D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Jan.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32 February.

Bank's selling T T 1/6 March.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 Dec-Jan.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 March.

NEW YORK.—

Bank's selling T T 273.

Bank's buying T T 271.

Bank's buying D D 270.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 266.

PARIS.—

Bank's selling D D 502.

Bank's buying D D 492.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 460.

JAPAN.—

Bank's selling T T 126 1/2.

Bank's buying 60 Days 123.

HONGKONG.—

Bank's selling D D 137 1/4 nominal.

SHANGHAI.—

Bank's selling D D 174 nominal.

SINGAPORE.—

Bank's selling D D 456 nominal.

New York/London Cross Rate 4.88 5/16

24th inst.

Shanghai/London Cross Rate 2/7 3/8 27th

inst.

London/Japan Cross Rate 1/10 13/16

24th inst.

London/Paris Cross Rate 124.06 24th

inst.

London/Belgium Cross Rate 34.90 24th

inst.

London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.25

24th inst.

London/Italy Cross Rate 92.50 24th

inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

F. P. Dates. 1927.28. 1928.27.

Receipts to date 24-12-27 589,000 841,000

Yesterday do 2,000 200,000

Exports to date do 261,000 299,000

Stock at Ports 23-12-27 1,311,000 1,590,000

Interior, Faves do 23-12-27 927,000 1,180,000

Visitors, Goods do 23-12-27 692,000 714,000

Quantity in Sight do 296,000 1,237,000

RAW COTTON SITUATION

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 23.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 14 points on better cables from Liverpool. There was absence of sellers and prices gradually improved further by 30 points on steady buying influenced by fundamental strength of the cotton situation. Towards the close prices reacted 7 points in scattered profit taking. The net change was a rise of 27 points in the near months while distant deliveries closed 17 points higher. Spot Cotton improved 25 points to 19.75c.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Dec. 23.

The New Orleans futures market ruled very steady and closed 27 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 26 points to 19.50.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

The Liverpool futures market opened 5 points higher and remained firm on impressive buying by trade and local operators. The market closed at a rise of 12 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 2 points to 16.88d, per lb. and day's sales were estimated at 8,000 Bales.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

The Empire Cotton futures prices ruled firm and closed at a net rise of 12 to 13 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

The Egyptian futures ring exhibited very firm undertone with a fairly large. Prices closed at a rise of 27 to 26 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 23rd inst.

January highest 19.32 (1.23 p.m.) low.

est. 19.12 (at the opening).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesnar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 23rd inst. as under:—

"Think that fundamentals favour upward tendency."

Reuter: "Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices, and advanced further on covering by shorts and spot houses buying."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd inst.:

	cwt.
Wheat	3,911
Linseed	996
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	253
Gingellyseeds	2,790
Poppyseed	287
Groundnuts	31,999
Castorseed	4,060
Rice	50,089
Myrabollans	2,232
Cottonseed	31,232
Gram	488
Greenar	98
Maize	86
Barley	754
Bayrice	4,495
Cool	121 tons.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

December 24.80 0.30

March 25.40 0.30

BHARATPUR ENQUIRY

DELHI SWARAJYA SABHA'S PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT

The following resolution has been passed by the Swarajya Sabha, Delhi:—
Resolved that the Government of India be requested to postpone the Commission's proposal to inquire into the financial and administrative conditions of Bharatpur State, till after the final Report of the Butler Committee appointed to go through the relations between the Indian States and the Paramount Power, as in the opinion of the Sabha it is likely to create public sensation and is a slur on British Justice, specially in view of the marvellous services rendered by the Bharatpur Durbar, not only to the benign British Government but in the cause of the world at large as well.
The Swarajya Sabha further earnestly prays His Excellency the Viceroy to give a chance to the young Prince to make good the losses sustained on account of flood havoc, of 1924.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLES REMINISCENCES

An amusing story at his own expense was told by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who was the guest of the Association of American Correspondents in London at lunch in the Savoy Hotel in mid week.

"Before the American copyright law was passed," he said, "I remember their taking one little book of mine, written under simply 'A. Conan Doyle.' The reader evidently thought it was written by a lady, and thought he would print a picture of her."

"On the cover appeared a very pretty girl with a large Gainsborough hat. I have often been depicted, but I think that is the most pleasing picture."

He had always loved America and Americans, continued Sir Arthur. He had only one quarrel with America; and that was that it was so far away. He was sure Christopher Columbus had made the same observation.

"I had several curious misadventures in America. At one place, for some reason, they thought I was ecclesiastical. I think they must have got the vowels of my name mixed up."

"On one occasion they said: 'His Reverence will now say Grace,' much to my discomfort."

Mordrid he knew fairly well, and he looked upon him, on the whole, as the cleverest man he had ever met.
"He was 50 per cent. Welsh and 50 per cent. genius. Mix the two together and you got a very explosive compound."

"Another writer for whom I have a very great respect is J. M. Barrie. I do not know if there is much in modern literature which will survive, but one play that will, I think, is Barrie's 'The Admirable Crichton.'"

Sir Arthur said that his advance in letters in England was very slow. It commenced with short stories, for which he was paid 25 each.

ENGLAND VS. S. AFRICA

FORMER KNOCKS UP 312 RUNS

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Johannesburg.—The first test match was continued to-day when England concluded their innings for 313, Sutcliffe making 102 and Tyldesley 122. Hammond scored 51. Promitt took five for 58, and Vincent two for 57. South Africa in their second innings had made eight for no wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter's Special.

MR. KELKAR'S LEAVE FOR ONE YEAR

GIVES UP EDITORSHIP OF "KESARI."

POONA, Dec. 27.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar announces in "Kesari" that he is giving up the editorship of the paper for a year on medical advice. After more than thirty years of his work for the "Kesari" the paper will now be edited by Mr. Gajanan Vishwanth Kelkar, R.A.J.L.B., grandson of Lokmanya Tilak.—Free Press.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorized Rs. 6,00,00,000.

Subscribed " 3,66,00,275

Paid-up " 71,31,055

TOTAL FUNDS " 1,10,38,576

Insure now, before

you suffer loss.

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MARINE

BURGLARY

MOTOR CAR

PERSONAL ACCIDENT

ALL RISKS

(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,

Esplanade Road.

General Manager, R. J. DUFF



Good Health is Real Wealth

The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth.

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

"Ovaltine" stands supreme in every country throughout the world as the acknowledged food beverage for maintaining health and ensuring physical fitness. It is made from malt, milk and cocoa, and is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

Tonic Food Beverage

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

P133

ESTABLISHED 1886.

WORLD-KNOWN

Pure Medicated and Scented

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.

AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c.

in Various Govt., Semi-Govt., and other Exhibitions.

It cures giddiness, headache, sound sleeplessness, bathness, hysteria,

night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from

falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.

Several imitations and their sellers are seriously punished in various District

and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

30, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi and Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS

to note the Best Medium in Southern India to push their sales extensively is,

"THE HINDU"

The leading National Daily that commands the largest circulation among all classes. Up-to-date in everything; and it contains special sports cables which are an exclusive feature to "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual

is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all time reference book.

For rates and particulars apply to

THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 316, MAURAS

SALE SALE SALE SALE

Great Sale of beautiful and artistic Florentine Marble works

Perfect in designs of modern

ITALIAN ART WORKS.

From Rs. 2 to Rs. 500.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

SALE CLOSES 30TH DECEMBER.

Italian Florentine Marble Works

Rustom Building,

Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

OUT! OUT!!

CONGRESS NUMBER

OF

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The Number which is printed on glazed paper contains contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists:

The Number contains more than 112 pages. Twelve pages of Art Paper are devoted to pictures of general Architectural and Sculptural interest.

The Art section is a striking feature of the Number.

The front page will be an attractive picture in three colours prepared specially for the Number by a distinguished artist.

The section assigned to architecture, sculpture and painting considering the price of the Number, places the Number above the standard of the average publication of this kind.

Price Annas Eight only.

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XMAS WEEK! XMAS WEEK!!
SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
for those who are fond of MATHERAN climate

Rs. 2-8-0 Bonafide passes Rs. 2-8-0 per day
from 15th December 1927 to 5th January, 1928.

ROYAL HINDOO HOTEL

Chowk Hall, MATHERAN.

NOTE:—This pass will be had from our two shops at Bombay on cash payment. Hurry up. Register your order to-day lest you meet disappointment, as a limited number of passes are to be issued.

Addresses of our two shops:

DAYARAM DAMODAR MITHAIWALA,

548, CHIRA BAZAR, BOMBAY 393, Tram Terminus, Grant Road. Telephone 24777.

DHARAMPUR HIGH SCHOOL

FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW BUILDING LAID

The function of laying the foundation stone of the New Building for the Mohandervji High School at Dharampur by Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, Political Agent, Surat, came off on the 26th instant. The Education Superintendent in the course of his speech said:—

In 1857 Maharaja Vijayadaji started a department of education with three primary schools, designed mainly for the benefit of the Kaliparaj ryots. There naturally followed a demand for English teaching institutions and in 1877 an Anglo-Vernacular School was started. That led to the foundation of Shri Narayan Devji Anglo-Vernacular School in 1877. Other primary schools were gradually opened in different villages so that, between the years 1857 and 1920, 18 new schools were opened, bringing the total number of educational institutions in the State up to 23 primary schools in the villages, 2 vernacular girls' schools, 1 boys' school at Dharampur, and a high school. The work of consolidation and improvement followed. The vernacular classes were separated from the Anglo-Vernacular school and placed under a senior trained teacher; and the Girls' school at Dharampur was also placed in charge of a trained lady teacher.

When the present Maharaja Sahab was installed on the Gadi in 1921, the number of primary schools for boys in the State was 23. Besides the primary schools there were the High School, the Urdu Girls' School and another Girls' School in the town.

The physical training of boys and girls is well attended to.

There is a gymnasium attached to the High School.

SPEECH OF H.H. MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR

His Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Dharampur then said:—

Mr. Hartshorne, Ladies and Gentlemen,—From the report which has been just read to you by the Superintendent of Education tracing the history of the growth of education in this State, it will be apparent to you that Dharampur has not lagged behind other States in providing facilities for elementary and secondary education to her people. Not only has the State been anxious to provide these facilities within its borders, but it has liberally given scholarships to deserving young men that they may prosecute their studies elsewhere in order to become useful citizens of the State.

But we are not today to discuss the educational policy of the State so much as to take part in a function illustrative of that policy. Some surprise may be expressed at the fact that a new building for the Dharampur High School is already necessary, seeing that it was only in 1922 that the school was moved to its present building. The explanation is that the policy of giving free education and of supplying books and other school outfit to all Hindustani boys and girls, and even to Ujjal boys and girls if poor, has led to a considerable increase in the number of pupils, and to crowding in the school. There are at present 178 students on the roll of this school of whom one-fifth are outsiders who have been attracted here by the offer of free education. The school has, therefore, outgrown its building and, as it was not possible easily to extend it owing to a number of houses having sprung up near it, I determined that a new building was essential.

SIMON SHOW COMMITTEES

MR. PRADHAN'S MOTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., has given notice of the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to Government not to submit for consideration and adoption by this Council any resolution for the election or appointment of a Committee of this Council for the purpose of co-operating with, or in any way assisting, the Parliamentary Commission on Reforms, popularly called the Simon Commission, or, in any other manner or form, to ask this Council to elect or appoint such a Committee for such a purpose, unless and until, the Chairman of the Commission makes an announcement that the Commission is empowered or authorized or entitled or is in a position to negotiate with an Indian Delegation composed in the manner noted below or in a similar manner viz:—

(1) Six members to be elected jointly by the Executives of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, and the Non-Brahmin Party. (2) Four members to be elected by the non-official members of the Indian Legislature in a joint session. (3) Two members to represent the Depressed Classes. (4) One member to represent the Anglo-Indians. (5) One member to represent the Domiciled European Community and to submit to Parliament a report embodying the terms of agreement between the Commission and the Delegation as regards the main principles or provisions of the Indian Constitution to be established hereafter, as soon as the necessary legislative action is taken."

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das arrived at Calcutta from Madras to-day (Saturday) on the Madras to-day (Saturday). His Excellency Sir Charles Innes attended the races at Rangoon on Saturday and presented the Christmas plate to the winning owner.—A.P.

COOK-EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE. ANNAPURNA COOKERY CO., 10, BARABHUNDI-BANGALORE. BOMBAY AGENTS: MAHATMAL VAMMALI DAS & CO., Gungum Back Road.

SWARAJ MUST BE FOR WORKERS

RAILWAY LABOUR MEETING AT NAGPUR

(From a Correspondent.)

A mass meeting of G. I. P. Railway workers including members of the staff was held recently at Nagpur at Sitabaldi when Mr. Jhabvala presided. The object of the meeting was to hear Mr. Jhabvala as the Hon. General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Employers, General Union on the subject of Unionism and to start a centre of the G. I. P. Railway Employees, General Union at Nagpur.

Mr. Jhabvala said that it was considered that the way to freedom for workers who were the producers of the wealth of the land lay in representing to the Legislatures and to the employees to redress their manifold hardship, that the wages given to them were enough, and that any increase would add to intemperance, vice and other luxuries but that help had added poverty to the existing distress in the country and to further tightening the bonds of slavery. That was not the way, the speaker urged, but the way to workers, Swaraj was Trade Unionism. Each industry should organise itself and all industries should have one Big Union as they had in Russia which will not only be a power in the economic salvation of the workers but also play a great part in the freedom movement of the country. Mr. Jhabvala deprecated the idea that the masses should be taught to believe that Government could help them, or the Railway Agent could help them from the struggle. It was self-dependence, self-reliance alone that had saved the people all the world over. The Swaraj that was attempted to be secured by national leaders should be for the worker, to whom all legislatures should be accessible, who should have enough food to eat, enough clothes to wear and right to legislate for themselves.

SMALL CARS BEING VINDICATED

Now that small British cars are becoming more numerous, evidence is not lacking of proof of what they can do. Take the results of a recent Australian test for example. 24-hour Reliability and Petrol Consumption Trial was conducted recently by the Victoria (Australia) Light Car Club. The course chosen was one of 504 miles and included samples of typical Australian country "roads," and the high speeds demanded over gutter wash-outs and potholes would have tried the stamina of any car, no matter what its size or price.

To cite a typical performance by British small cars in this event, Niss-Morris-Cowleys were entered (three teams), seven of their drivers having never previously taken part in a trial. Each one finished with 100 per cent. score and won a gold award; each of the three teams won a gold award; and the first and second prizes in their class for petrol consumption (32.57 m. p. g. and 31.5 m. p. g.) were also secured. Technical experts who examined the cars on completion of the course could find no signs of strain or damage.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

SOCIAL GATHERING AND SPORTS.

The first Annual Social Gathering and Sports of the past and present students were held on Friday last, under the presidency of Mrs. K. M. Jivari, who distributed prizes to the successful competitors.

The sports included, among other events, long-jump, "donkey's tail" and tug-of-war. "Musical Chair" was also arranged for the past students who contributed in no small measure to the success of the function. The "donkey's tail" considerably added to the lighter side of the programme. The enthusiasm of the girls reached its climax in the Tag of War, which was altogether a novel item.

After the sports an elocution competition was held in English, Gujarathi, and Marathi in which the prizes were carried away by Miss Dary (IV) Miss Munshi (III) and Miss Abhyankar (III).

The Programme of entertainments which followed included vocal music, recitations and dialogues in English, Gujarathi and Marathi.

In requesting the President to give away the prizes, the Lady Superintendent referred to the progress of the school during the year and imposed upon the girls the necessity of having such functions annually. The prizes which numbered well over 70 were then distributed by Mrs. Jivari, who expressed her satisfaction at the successful organization of the function.

MR. BHARUCHA TRIES TO SEE AVARI

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, who came here specially to see "General" Avari in jail had an interview with the Inspector-General, who told him that Avari was being artificially fed and his life was not in imminent danger.

Interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India, Mr. Bharucha said, when he asked for permission for Mr. Tjara and himself to see Avari, even from a distance it was not granted.

Mr. Bharucha said this was really un-



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MR. CHINTAMAN'S
VIEWINDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION
WILL LEAD TO DIVISIONHOPES CONGRESS WILL
RECONSIDER IT

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

A representative of Free Press of India interviewed Mr. C. Y. Chintamani who is in Bombay in connection with the session of the National Liberal Federation on his opinion in respect of the resolution adopted by the Congress Subjects Committee on the Statutory Commission.

Mr. Chintamani said that he had not given consideration to all aspects of the resolution but as he read the resolutions, as reported in the Press, two points struck him which he would briefly state.

Firstly, said Mr. Chintamani, I regret the Congress Subjects Committee should have approved of the Independence Resolution. At other times it may have been treated as possessing no more than academic interest but now when national feeling against the Simon Commission has brought progressive political parties appreciably nearer one another, it is most unfortunate that the Congress should go out of its way to create a fresh dividing issue.

Secondly, said Mr. Chintamani, I regret the Congress Subjects Committee should have abstained from legislative resolutions. Referring to the resolution calling Congress men to abstain from the legislatures, except for certain purposes, and on certain occasions, Mr. Chintamani said: This is a gratuitous present to the bureaucracy in every province for they would welcome nothing more than the absence of independent members from the Councils.

VICEROY'S HEALTH

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy's health continues to improve but he is still far from strong and his medical advisers are anxious that he should run no risk of chill or over-fatigue for some time to come. His Excellency has therefore reluctantly decided to cancel his visits to Calcutta, Jambhampur and Buncelkhand altogether.—A. P.

reference to the United Provinces, Mr. Chintamani said: I can speak with knowledge and confidence that attention from Council by Congress members would be a grievous misfortune and a colossal blunder. It would be monumental disservice to the people and a most valued gift to the Government, than which even in India there is not a more reactionary or aggressively unpopular Government. Nationalists and Congress men combined, said, Mr. Chintamani, have taught Government in this Council what organised opposition could do. But, in consequence of the Congress resolution, the Government would be much more free from trouble and embarrassments when the Opposition members were twenty-two less than at present. In conclusion, Mr. Chintamani expressed the hope that even now it might be possible for the Congress to reconsider this part of its resolution.—Free Press.

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NEED FOR UNITED ACTION

ROYAL COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE

DUTY OF INDIAN LIBERALS

"SINK PARTY FACTIONS AND UNABLES"

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

forms—was clear and emphatic as to the exclusion of Indians. It is somewhat remarkable that some newspapers and public men should have several months ago so vividly anticipated the decision of Government. Indeed one newspaper went the length of suggesting the appointment of Indians as assessors—a proposal which it now appears was seriously entertained at one time by Government and was subsequently dropped in favour of the Commission. But one cannot help pointing to the remarkable coincidence that while the subject was a matter of confidential discussion between Simla and Whitehall there should have been some newspapers and public men of a certain class in India who should have had such an intelligent anticipation of the decisions to be announced a few months later. Be that as it may the fact remains that whoever else may have been taken into confidence no Indians barring those officially associated with Government were ever taken into confidence.

WARNINGS UNHEEDED.

While this was going on behind the scenes and not until certain Anglo-Indian papers opened a discussion of this question in their newspapers, I decided to write to the Press sounding a note of warning. It was not that I refused to believe in the possibility of such a step being taken by Government in India or

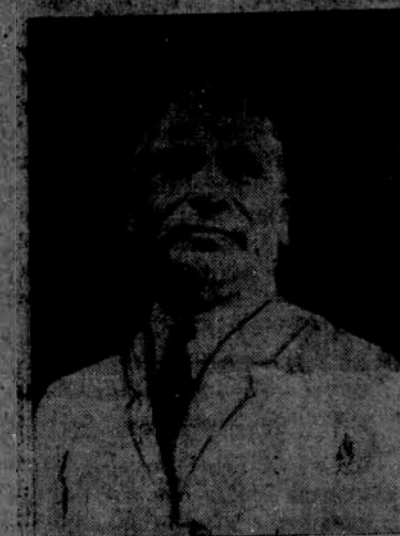
alone, for I had the support of several leading public men and particularly the whole of the Indian Press.

During my recent visit to England—short as my stay was there—it became abundantly plain to me that the mind of government had already been made up; that India could not hope for any support for its view-point from the Conservatives or the Liberals and that, at any rate, so far as some of the Labour leaders were concerned they had placed serious limitations upon their liberty of action. The English Press could not or would not tolerate the expression of a different opinion on the subject.

It is impossible to believe that an all-wise and far-seeing government could not or would not anticipate the repercussions of such a policy on Indian mind. No doubt it recognized itself to its decision in the hope and belief that the outburst of indignation and discontent in India would be a short-lived one, that the Swarajists were more interested in nursing grievances than in having them removed and that therefore they could easily be disposed of as the irreconcilables in Indian politics; that the Liberals would be amenable to "ipse facto" reasoning and persuasion, that in any case they were not a serious factor in Indian politics; that the cleavage between the Hindus and the Mahomedans was so wide that

long as the unwise counsels of political non-co-operation prevailed there seems to that this task could be achieved by penning co-operation, for I maintain that non-co-operators who have co-operated during the last few years and co-operators who have always co-operated cannot legitimately feel proud of a situation which compels them to realize that in a conflict that may arise between the European view of method and pace and the Indian view of method and pace the former must necessarily prevail and the latter can only claim to be sane and reasonable if it is prepared to accept the former. Another reason assigned for the anticipation of the date of this Commission is that the Legislative Assembly has passed five resolutions calling for the appointment of a Commission. Lord Winterston was repeatedly challenged in the House of Commons to produce those resolutions. But he simply feigned with the challenge. The fact is that the Assembly has never asked for such a Commission though it has repeatedly urged its views on the question of advance. Not only Col. Wedgwood but several other members of the Labour Party have correctly expressed our view that the appointment of such a Commission at a time when public opinion in England about India has been poisoned by the publication of "Mother India" was to say the least not playing the game. There is need for some more convincing reason for this sudden fit of responsiveness on the part of government.

I shall now ask you to examine carefully the reasons for the exclusion of Indians from this Commission and the nature of the palliatives that have been adopted in the shape of committees. One reason which has been assigned for the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission is "that the framers of the original and governing Act, when they spoke of the Commission, contemplated a



"Chronicle" Photo.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the 10th National Liberal Federation of India.

Parliamentary Commission. It is true that they did not so state in terms but I (that is to say Lord Birkenhead) draw the inference that they did not so state it because they thought it so obvious." He then, appealed to Lord Chelmsford and the latter observed: "He was deeply committed to the belief that the enquiry should be through the medium of a Parliamentary Commission." Now no one doubts that the machinery provided by section 81 (a) is a Commission.

The point scarcely requires any further labouring. The Secretary of State, speaking as a constitutional lawyer, has conceded that the framers of the Act did not in terms state that the Commission to be appointed under this section was to be a purely Parliamentary Commission, that is to say, a Commission consisting of members of Parliament only, but he has drawn the inference that they did not state so because it was so obvious. But I make bold to say that an interpretation of an Act, founded upon the belief as to the intention of its framers, on the floor of a political body is not the same as its interpretation in a court of law. Now, without in the slightest degree challenging Lord Chelmsford's belief it may be asked whether there is anything in the language of the section quoted above to warrant the conclusion upon a dispassionate examination of it that Parliament intended in 1919 that the Commission to be appointed under that section shall consist wholly and entirely of its members. It was only fair to India that this intention which was so obvious to the framers of the Act should have been made equally obvious at that time to Indians also. At any rate so far as this constitutional argument is concerned no one ever heard of it until Lord Birkenhead put it forward with all the authority attaching to his name. We Indians are entitled to take our stand upon the plain words of the statute. We have no parties to the beliefs which might have been entertained as to the intentions of the framers of the Act in high quarters and I venture to think that if this view had been put forward bluntly in the year 1919 many of us would have had even at that time to revise our attitude.

POLITICAL REASONS.
I shall now leave the constitutional (Continued on page 16.)



"Chronicle" Photo.
The 10th Session of the National Liberal Federation of India commenced sitting on Tuesday afternoon, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay. Our photo shows, left to right, (1) Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Chairman, Reception Committee, (2) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President, (3) Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, (4) Mr. B. J. Desai.

in England, but I still hoped and trusted that the Government might rise equal to the occasion. If I may be permitted to quote from what I wrote to the Press so far back as June last I said: "Indian view-point or view-points must be represented for obvious reasons on such a Commission and if you can have on a Commission like this a certain number of good, honest, broad-minded Englishmen with no previous association with India so that they can approach the problem from a fresh point of view and contribute their experience of the working of democratic constitutions I can see no reason why such a Commission should not in the end achieve success. I do not write as a party politician, but as one who feels that the task of endowing India with a permanent constitution worthy of her place in the Empire and commensurate with her legitimate aspirations should not be approached in the narrow spirit of party politics or actuated by the exigencies of the hour and coloured by old time prejudices. It is for this reason in particular that I have ventured to sound a note of warning against the view entertained in certain quarters that an exclusively Parliamentary Commission should be appointed." I also ventured to point out "that an exclusively Parliamentary Commission with no Indian element in it can make no appeal to any section of Indian opinion and it might start on its work with the very serious handicap that it will not carry with it Indian confidence and support. It is true that Parliament has reserved to itself the right to determine the time and manner of each advance, a position which has for many years been stoutly contested by certain political parties in India but there is nothing in the words of the statute to show that Parliament cannot appoint Indians to such a Commission or that it is bound to appoint those who happen to be its members." In the expression of these views at that time I did not stand

even under the pressure of a common grievance they could not join hands and, sadly, there were the depressed classes who were bound to raise their piteous cry for protection against the evil designs of the more powerful upper classes and that it was clearly the duty of government to firmly refuse to listen to the demand for Indian representation and to do their duty by the weak and the oppressed.

WHY THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN ANTICIPATED.

It is interesting to note the reasons for the appointment of this Commission at this particular time. "So long as the unwise counsels of political non-co-operation prevailed," thus runs the statement in His Excellency's announcement of November 8th, "it was evident that the conditions required for calm appraisal of the complicated constitutional problem were lacking, and that an earlier enquiry would have been likely only to crystallize in opposition two points of view, between which it must be the aim and the duty of statesmanship to effect a reconciliation. But there have been signs lately that while those who have been foremost in advancing the claims of India to full self-government have in no way abandoned the principles they have felt it their duty to assert, yet there is in many quarters a greater disposition to deal with the actual facts of the situation and to appreciate what I believe to be most indubitably true, namely, that the differences which exist on these matters are differences of method or pace and not differences of principle or disagreement as to the goal which we all alike desire to reach." I desire to speak of His Excellency with the utmost possible respect, but I venture to think that the differences of method or pace are not at times to be not less important than differences of principle and that if a calm appraisal of a complicated constitutional problem could not be made so

BOMBAY CITY
& SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

National Liberal Federation, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presiding, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 12 noon, Second Day.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28.

National Liberal Federation, 3rd Day, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presiding, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 12 noon.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a wall calendar for 1928 from Messrs. Brush, D. Engineer & Co., Machinery, Mill and Gun Stores suppliers, Bombay.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali held on the 25th December 1927, Dr. Jashwanth Shankar Desai, B.Sc., L.M. & S., D.P.H. (Cantab.) has been unanimously elected Trustee of the Mandali in place of the late Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha.

A SHANKARACHARYA IN BOMBAY.

His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya of Math Sankeshwar and Karwar, His Holiness Sachidanand Vidyavarshin Bharati Swami will arrive at the Maruti temple (Picket Road) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Wednesday). Swami Maharaj will be welcomed and taken in procession via Kaladevi, Dadayat Agari, Girgaum Road, Chetani Road, Sandhurst Road, Post Office Lane, Girgaum Back Road to the Panchk's Ganpati Temple. All the followers of the Math are cordially invited to attend.

GRAND X'MAS SPORTS AT BYCULLA.

Grand X'mas Tree and Sports were held at the Gloria Church compound on Monday, the 26th instant, under the auspices of the Recreation Section of the Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

There was fairly large gathering and about 200 people took part in the various events. Among all the events the "Musical Chair," "The Quarter Mile," "The Cigar Lighting and The Thread and Needle Races" caused most excitement. Very valuable and excellent prizes were given away by the Rev. Director and were much appreciated by the winners.

The Socialists did not fail to give the spectators a pleasant time by their melodious music and they really did their part very well, for the first time making a display in the large compound.

Simultaneously Father Christmas entertained each child with a packet of sweets and some toys.

Before distributing the prizes to the winners the Rev. Director made a short speech congratulating the winners, the workers, the Musicians and wishing the losers a better luck next time. Finally he invited every one to come for the "Poor Children's Treat" on Wednesday, the 28th inst. in the School Hall.

"AT HOME" TO DELEGATES

The Chairman and the Members of the Reception Committee of the Liberal Federation will be "At Home" to the Delegates to-day in the quadrangle behind the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

LIBERAL FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS

TO COMMENCE AT 12 NOON TO-DAY.

To-day's proceedings of the Liberal Federation will commence at 12 noon. The resolution on the Statutory Commission is first on the agenda and among the speakers are Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir M. V. Joshi, Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani and Bhulobha J. Desai and Pandit Hardaya Nath Kunzru.

ALL-INDIA AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Mr. J. Anderson (Royal Calcutta) won to-day the All-India Amateur Golf Championship, defeating Mr. C. B. Hirston, (Tollygunge) one up.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

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Dec. 27.

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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1927.

SHATTERED HOPES

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's presidential address to the National Liberal Federation of India which began its tenth session yesterday in Bombay should be an eye-opener to the younger generation in the country which is happily so alive now to the necessity of taking its rightful part in the mass movement for securing India real Self-Government. The first portion of the address is a dismal dirge lamenting the fact that the Liberals have been 'let down' very badly by the Government. It is not the practice of Indian Liberalism to swim with the tide of Indian Nationalism. On the contrary the Liberal political effort has always been concentrated to swim against it. The ship of Indian Liberalism which has so many captains at the helm but so little of material to man the frail vessel has always had a tendency to escape from the surging seas of nationalism into the safe haven of office and official favour. What is its reward? Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has a tale to unfold of shattered hopes and destroyed illusions. "Through good report and evil report, at the cost of much popularity and in the midst at times of public ridicule the more stinging as it was heaped on Liberals by their own countrymen," the Liberal Party has, Sir Tej Bahadur says "stood up for certain principles and worked according to its lights, however dim they might have been, in the belief and the conviction that the road to India's freedom was the road of co-operation." In that belief and in that conviction Liberal leaders did their best to nullify the power and influence of the Non-Co-operation movement. They had no protests to make, no regrets to express when Mahatma Gandhi was incarcerated. They bore the brunt of public indignation against them and now they find that a Government which professes to appreciate them the most has shown itself the least bit inclined to give them at least a representation on the Statutory Commission.

The Liberal resentment is just and natural. The leaders of the Liberal party see in the arrogant exclusion of Indians from the Commission an affront to Indian self-respect. The whole country will rejoice that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru subjected the method of appointment and the composition of the Commission to a merciless and penetrating analysis and criticised the Birkhead tactics in the most scathing terms. He does well to emphasize the point that "the larger interest of the country" makes it incumbent upon the Liberal Party "to repudiate the Commission" and to declare that "whatever differences of method may divide it from other parties

in India it stands united to them in their eager demand for the fulfilment of India's legitimate aspirations." Nationalist opinion will particularly welcome his suggestion that the different political parties in the country should co-operate in the preparation of a scheme of Self-Government to be presented to the country and Parliament. We hope under the stimulating guidance of Liberal leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Chintamani all the energy in the Liberal camp which would have been wasted upon giving evidence before the Simon jury will be harnessed to the urgent task of securing in consultation with leaders of other political parties in the country an agreement upon the essential points, for building up the frame work of a scheme of Swaraj. His suggestion fits in with that of the Congress President and we are confident steps will be taken by the Liberal Federation, the Congress, and the other political bodies to convene immediately a Round Table Conference to examine all the schemes of Swaraj Constitution so far submitted for public discussion by various leaders.

That the Liberal leaders have realised the full implications of the affront given to India in saddling upon her an All-White Commission in which "men of ideas are at a discount" is indicated in the emphatic declarations of both Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Chintamani Setalvad that Liberals will have nothing to do with the Commission. The Liberal Party, Sir Tej Bahadur says "cannot be a party to an arrangement, which is wholly destructive of that spirit of mutual confidence which alone can beget co-operation." Sir Chintamani Setalvad in discussing the "realities, implications and limitations of the scheme" under which the Simon Seven will approach Indians as "friends and equals" declares "Let there be no delusion about this matter. All the freedom which Sir John Simon and his colleagues can have would be to liberalise the procedure as much as they can but they cannot create equal status or confer equal rights on the Committee of the Indian Legislature." But we notice that Sir Chintamani evidently imagines that Government may even now make some friendly advances. "If fresh proposals or modifications are made," Sir Chintamani declares, "we are prepared to consider them with an open mind." Hope springs always eternal in the Liberal breast but Indian Liberalism which is now very right in its rebellious mood and in perfect tune with the resentment all over the country, may as well understand that no fresh proposals which deny the right of Indian representatives to sit at the same table as part of one joint Commission with the seven Britishers are likely to be countenanced by any self-respecting Indian.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Indian National Social Conference, which met at Madras on Tuesday under the presidency of Mr. K. Natarajan, is next in importance only to the Indian National Congress. In the first two years of the Congress, there was no separate organisation for the discussion of social questions. They were dealt with at the Congress sessions by some staunch reformers like the late Mr. Kanade. Later, it was found more convenient to have a separate institution for social reform and accordingly the Indian National Social Conference was inaugurated just forty years ago in the very city in which the present session of the Conference is held. It is singularly unfortunate that the cause of social reform has made tortuously slow progress. There are several reasons for this. The main cause was the timorousness of many of the reformers themselves in failing to make frontal attacks on irrational and almost inhuman customs but held sacred, e.g., child marriages and untouchability. This timorousness led many reformers to make frivolous compromises with such customs, putting forward flimsy excuses like parental objection, the supposed danger of alienating public opinion, etc. When reformers themselves preached adult marriages but married little girls of twelve or took tea with the "depressed" class people or non-Hindus but washed away the sin by straightway submitting themselves to "prayaschitta" (purificatory ceremony), and then sought to justify such ways by preaching moderation, caution, "lines of least resistance" and what not, how could such people bring about any real reform? They only pampered unreasoning orthodoxy, which continued to reign supreme in spite of all their academic talk of reform. The second main reason for the slow progress of social reform was the lack of sustained agitation all round the year between the annual sessions of the Social Conference. Both these causes of delay still persist, though to a much less extent. Instead of complacently lulling oneself with the thought that somehow some progress has been achieved all these years, it would be wise for all social reformers all over the country to rally together and organise themselves for a bold offensive against every social abuse.

The present session of the Social Conference has the good fortune to have as its President a veteran and uncompromising reformer. His presidential address is thoroughly worthy of the great tradition he has maintained as the editor of the "Indian Social Reformer." We whole-

heartedly endorse his views on the evils of caste, child marriages, the abominable system of Devadasis and the equally abominable custom of untouchability. We agree, too, that these evils must be speedily ended. The sole question now is how they have to be ended. Legislative assistance will and should be sought whenever possible. Yet much will have to be done by persistent private effort. "Our hereditary cast-iron caste system," says Mr. Natarajan "is wholly out of tune with the spirit of the times and it is no wonder, therefore, that it is rapidly disintegrating.... The phenomenon is going on before our very eyes and we can hear almost every day some part of this medieval system crashing to the ground, as if struck down by magic hands." We cannot deny the truth of this picturesque observation. But the medieval system which has persisted all these centuries may go on for another century despite cracks and crashes here and there, unless it is hammered down persistently. We would therefore repeat our suggestion that earnest reformers in the various provinces should immediately set up provincial and district organisations as in the Congress and get these affiliated to the National Social Conference, and then all the organisations should carry on a well-planned nation-wide propaganda. Mr. Natarajan may well set the example by forming an organisation for the city of Bombay. [Thousands all over India will respond to Mr. Natarajan's hope that "if ever a universal religion and civilisation are to embrace all mankind, that religion and that civilisation will have their origin in this ancient and holy land of India." These thousands need but to be encouraged, led and organised.

AWAKENED SCHOLARSHIP.

Without intellectual integrity and purposive knowledge sentiment and aspirations, however noble, degenerate inevitably into diffused sentimentality and sterile activities. The old petty and acquisitive habits of mind cannot usher in the age of freedom humanity has learnt to aspire and is eager to establish. Culture, if it is an index to the nation's intellectual and spiritual vitality, cannot be conservative. Culture, if it is a necessity in the nation's life, cannot remain detached from it. The spirit of the age that is coming demands from awakened scholarship, from scholarship conscious of its great responsibilities as well as of its infinite power for regenerating enterprises, the conditions, congenial and necessary, for its unshackled expansion. The intrinsic merits of the resolution against the transfer of the coin cabinets to the Museum, passed at a recent meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, may be differently estimated. But the necessity for the determination of those who, in support of the resolution, endeavoured to reclaim the Society's position as a body of learned men pledged to intellectual research and advancement cannot be disputed. Nor can the necessity, for instance, of the requisition, none too soon, from the Society to the Government of Bombay for legislation against the export of art treasures, be disputed. It is a significant coincidence, if it could be so described, that the proceedings of the Historical Records Commission, the spirited appeal to the nation's intellectual conscience from Prof. Radhakrishnan, the dispassionate attitude of intellectual enquiry recently emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi and, finally, the wise advice that "it is education that makes a nation" from King Amanulla should all convey essentially the same message to the awakening spirit of the age. Institutions like the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Bombay Historical Society, the Bombay University, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and the Bharat Tithi Sanshodhak Mandal at Poona as well as the Puratatana Mandir of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth at Ahmedabad have before them the opportunities and the possibilities in the Presidency that, if rightly handled, would set free its latent intellectual energies for fruitful research and intellectual advancement. The visit of scholars of such pre-eminence as Prof. Luders should be of more than passing or petty interest for the intellectuals of the city who fondly regard it as the Gateway of India. Prof. Luders will soon visit this city. He has been invited by the Calcutta University to deliver a series of lectures on "Archaeological Expedition in Central Asia in its bearing upon the history of Indian Literature and Civilisation." He is, at present, employed as the Senior Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Berlin. He has undertaken various researches in Vedic literature and deciphered many of the manuscripts discovered in Turkestan and Central Asia. (His is a familiar name in the records of research in Epigraphy. Prof. Luders is also associated with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He regrets, it is said, the lack of original scholarship and scholarly investigation in India. When he visits the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, as we expect he will, let us hope he will be assured that the Society is now beginning to reclaim its position as a body of intellectual workers pledged to recognise the increasing demands of awakened scholarship.

WORK BEFORE MADRAS CONGRESS.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

(BY M. B. SANT.)

Now that the Indian National Congress at Madras is engaged in chalking out a united programme, it will not be considered inopportune, if a few suggestions be made for the inclusion of certain important items in this programme as they are likely to escape the attention of leaders in the country, who have not as yet appreciated their importance.

THE ASIATIC FEDERATION OR LEAGUE.

Nearly four-fifths of the world's territory has already passed directly or indirectly into the hands of the white Races and unless the nations of Asia wake up in time to resist this rapidly advancing tide of domination and encroachment, there is every fear of the whole of Asia being wiped out of existence in the course of a few decades. The importance of an Asiatic Federation has been realized by many of our leaders, and resolutions are occasionally passed on the necessity of taking up this question, in right earnest. But no definite action appears to have been so far decided upon nor is a deputation on behalf of the Indian National Congress yet appointed to visit Japan, China and other Asiatic countries to give a tangible shape to this problem. The late Mr. C. R. Das was very anxious to cultivate feelings of active sympathy and cooperation among all the prominent Asiatic nations and those who are watching the trend of public opinion and the development of other events in China and Japan must have noticed the anxiety of these nations to cultivate friendly relations with India and other Eastern countries. The session of the Asiatic Conference held at Tokio last year has already made a beginning in this direction. The deliberations of this Conference and the resolutions passed by it, are very encouraging and are sure to bring about a closer connection between India and other Asiatic countries in the far East from social, cultural, economic and political standpoints. If the Congress were to invite prominent men of Japan, China and other Asiatic countries to attend our Congress deliberations, it will lead to the creation of an atmosphere favourable for the formation of an Asiatic League. The Turks, Afghans, Egyptians, Persians and other non-European countries may also be prevailed upon to join this confederacy for promotion of goodwill and interchange of thought. This item, in fact, deserves to be properly handled by Madras Congress.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

The publication of Miss Mayo's notorious book (Mother India) is the latest attempt of the enemies of our country to misrepresent Indian civilization and culture. Even before this attempt, they

have been carrying on for the last few years, a malicious and mischievous campaign of vilification and calumny of India and her people in England, U. S. A. and on the Continent. The aim of these people is to lower the position of India in the eyes of the world by spreading false and misleading information regarding our country. Large sums of money are spent, important papers are subsidized to publish false accounts of India and her activities, and cheap obnoxious literature is published and distributed. Lecturing tours are undertaken and cinema films are occasionally utilized for the purpose of distorting Indian conditions. It is not therefore the duty of the Indian National Congress to devise means for counteracting and nullifying the effects of this mischievous activity by organizing on a suitable scale agencies for propaganda work in all important foreign countries?

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

This year's Congress should properly tackle the question of unemployment among the so-called educated classes, which is assuming a very grave aspect and the sooner it is handled the better. The army of graduates, under-graduates, and matriculates which the Indian universities are turning out by thousands every year, is swelling the ranks of the unemployed in all the provinces of India and the only way to solve the problem is to divert the energy of the younger generation in India towards more practical courses of education to enable them to pursue business and manufacturing lines by providing for instruction in useful arts and crafts to those who are starving for want of employment as well as to those who are under training. The unprecedented distress of the so-called educated middle classes in Bombay and other places all over India, ought to open our eyes to their pitiable condition for which the present faulty educational system of India is mainly responsible. The existing national schools, if organized on proper and effective basis, will greatly help to solve this problem. There is also no provision in the country for the higher technical education and scientific research. It is therefore the bounden duty of a national organization like the Congress to devise some means to remedy this defect in the national education. Mere literary or academic education will not increase the productive capacity of the masses or add to the country's wealth. Unless manual training is made compulsory along with the ordinary courses of education, there cannot be any increase in efficiency of the educated classes and this question ought to be taken up by the people instead of relying on a foreign bureaucracy for its solution.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

THEIR FUTURE INTERWOVEN WITH BRITISH INDIA

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)
III*

When the position of the Indian Princes is discussed, it is everywhere admitted that their situation would have to be very seriously considered if a further degree of democracy were to be granted to British India and that it would be clearly unfair to place a body in control of them in which neither they nor their subjects were in any way represented. But quite apart from the possibility of further reforms, there are, as the Viceroy admits in his speech at Rajkot, many questions relating to the States which may profitably be examined without delay; and there would be just as much reason to welcome the Committee of Enquiry, whose appointment the Viceroy has announced, if no Simon Commission were ever to sit.

Although theoretically they are entirely independent of the constitution of British India, the position of the Princes has already been seriously affected by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. In so far as they are controlled by the British Government, the States are directly in the charge of the Viceroy and through him, of the Secretary of State. On no point is the Secretary of State finally bound by decisions of the Indian Legislature, and in this sense the States are completely independent of it, but the Secretary of State will naturally always be reluctant to override its decisions, and he might not feel justified in exercising his powers,

and perhaps provoking political disturbances in British India, merely to defend the interests of the Princes or of their subjects, who are after all a minority of the population of India.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSIONS.

It is true that no matter which specifically affects the States can be decided by the Assembly but among the subjects which the Assembly may discuss are many which affect them directly. When a high protectionist tariff was set up for India no one paused to consider whether the governments of the States were protectionists, or whether they had any industries to protect, still less whether it was just to levy a contribution from the whole of the population and allow a quarter of the population no share in the proceeds. Even if an impartial inquiry might decide that the States have not suffered from tariff and that they receive benefits equivalent to the burden which they bear, yet at least it is a question which should be discussed, for if the States have escaped injustice it is only by chance that they have done so, and not because their needs were considered when the tariff was set up.

In the same way the policy of the Post (Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 21st and 24th instants.

Notes of the Day.

Misplaced Enthusiasm.

One can quite understand the anxiety of ardent social reformers like the speaker who caused a sensation at the session of the Indian National Social Conference on Monday by propounding to it the question "What man is here who could say after knowing the things our men have been doing that what Miss Mayo has written is not true?" This is misplaced enthusiasm. Bringing in Miss Mayo's remarks for appreciative comment, although we are sure the speaker cannot subscribe to the lady's lies about India, does great injury to the very cause he has at heart. His comments are sure to find profitable exploitation in England and America and make people there believe that all that Miss Mayo says is true. Does he realise that no greater libel upon India is possible than Miss Mayo's assertion that in India no woman of child bearing capacity can approach a man for fear of losing her honour? This vulgar and pornographic monstrosity of a lie uttered about a people who have as yet fortunately escaped considering how to deal with problems like "love children" and "the position of the unmarried mother", problems England and America have to deal with, should have, we had imagined, made every Indian consider Miss Mayo's book an unmentionable subject amongst decent people.

The Riddle.

Six thousand miles away from Bharatpur and Delhi copious news is available of the intentions and attitude of the Government of India in regard to the inquiry into Bharatpur affairs they have proposed to set up while the Indian Press agencies complain that official secrecy pervades over the whole affair to such an extent that even the most meagre information beyond the mere fact that a commission of inquiry has been appointed is not vouchsafed to the Indian public. This riddle demands immediate solution. Why should British journals be better posted up in matters affecting the future of millions in India while the Indian Press is denied the most elementary information? And the astonishing thing is that British journals like the "Daily Telegraph" of London for example show annoyance when they find that news about an important Indian question has leaked out in India before the angels of Fleet Street were in possession of it to trumpet it promptly to their part of the world. The Government of India owe an explanation to the Indian public about London journals being better informed about Bharatpur than the Indian Press. They are making a mistake if they imagine that people in India have no business to be interested in the spirited protest His Highness the Maharajah of Bharatpur is reported to have made in regard to the conditions of the inquiry proposed in his case.

Very Inconvenient.

The thorough-going proposals regarding disarmament made by M. Litvinoff at the last Geneva Conference on the subject were denounced in England as unbusiness-like and utopian by British statesmen. That the Soviet is genuinely anxious for disarmament and is sincerely desirous of securing a reduction of armaments to such an extent that the every nation has an army and a navy only for police purposes is, however, abundantly clear from the declarations of Soviet diplomats who have had bitter experience of the horrors of the last war. Mr. Ponomarev who had ascertained the views of M. Rakovsky on the subject while negotiating the unratified Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1924 testifies to the fact that the Russian proposals at Geneva are a perfectly genuine offer. The point made by Moscow politicians that Christian Western nations thrive by supplying munitions to "backward and uncivilized" races and help them in their fights against each other is unpalatable to Jingo ears in Europe and America. But it shows how insincere is the talk of the Powers at Geneva about effecting real disarmament.

Mahad Satyagraha.

The Mahad Untouchable Satyagraha Conference, which was held at Mahad on Sunday under the presidency of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has done well to defer the proposed Satyagraha until the decision of the Court as to whether the task which is the subject of the dispute is a private or a public one. The nature of the agitation that will have to be carried on will depend mostly on that decision. Dr. Ambedkar said in his presidential address that the ideal of their movement was the abolition of Varnashrama as at present understood. He rightly observed that a man's status should be determined not by the accident of birth but by merits alone. In fact that was the very principle of Varnashrama of old as can be corroborated by the text in Gita saying that the four Varnas depended upon "Guna" and "Karma" i.e. merits and actions. It is said that among the resolutions passed at the Conference was one to burn some books like the Manu Smriti and that towards the end of the day's session the "ceremony" of the burning of Manu Smriti took place. In spite of the age-long provocation that the "untouchables" have suffered with they not serve their purpose better by avoiding such needless and provocative excesses?

NATIONAL CONCORD REACHED.

CONGRESS FOR

'REPRESENTATIVE HEAD'S

UNANIMOUS BOYCOTT

DIGNITY FOR STATE-

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 27. The Congress met at 10 p.m. Before commencing the Congress, Dr. A. B. Menon, on the question of the meeting, they had been a moment of silence. The announcement with loud cheers.—Free Press.

The Congress resumed the afternoon to-day. Before commencing the Congress, Dr. A. B. Menon, on the question of the meeting, they had been a moment of silence. The announcement with loud cheers.—Free Press.

Mr. Maung Maung Jai moved the resolution condemning schemes for separating Burma from India. Rev. Ottama seconded the resolution in a Hindi speech. He said that Burma separated from India would become a widow. (cheers) Burma owed all learning and civilization to India and Burmese would never consent to the separation. Mr. Prakasam supported the resolution which was then put to vote and carried.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION. Pandit Jawaharlal moving the resolution on independence amidst cheers said: "It is my high privilege to place before you the following resolution. 'The goal of the Indian People to be complete National independence.' I do not think I can describe it better than the distinguished ex-president of the Congress Dr. Besant who said 'It is a dignified and clear statement of India's goal' (cheers). After the almost complete unanimity with which the Subjects Committee approved it is unnecessary for me to make a long speech; but I wish to make clear one or two points. This resolution, although it makes clear the goal, does not change the present creed of the Congress. It declares that the Congress stands to-day for complete independence. Nevertheless it leaves the doors of the Congress open to such persons as may perhaps be satisfied with lesser goals."

WHAT THE RESOLUTION MEANS. This resolution means what it says. It means control of the defence forces of the country. It means control over financial and economic policy of the country and control of relations with foreign countries because nothing short of this can be called independence. This goal is for us the immediate goal and not the goal of far distant future. Whether we achieve it to-day or to-morrow or ten years hence I cannot say. It depends on the country's strength. But the moment we develop that strength we can achieve it. This goal is worthy of the high destiny of India and I hope it will be realised in the near future.—Free Press.

NO BELIEF IN DOMINION STATUS. Mr. Sambamurthi seconded the resolution repudiating the assertions made by British Statesmen that the right to rule India belonged to England. He said that the resolution was only a reply to the arrogant challenge thrown by Lord Birkenhead. British politicians—the whole gang of them—had told the British public that there would be no inter-partnership. He did not believe in dominion status as there was a conflict of interests. He ridiculed pax Britannica as peace of grave and said that he would any day prefer anarchy. "Let British withdraw, we shall not be afraid of anarchy for out of that"

Dr. Satyapal in the second resolution said that to be a slave in one's own country was the greatest curse; that could affect one. The so-called special tri-

bunals which sent men to jail were not tribunals but were executors of the executive Government. He knew of scores of cases where boys in their teens were deprived of their liberty without rhyme or reason by relentless bureaucracy. The Congress should send its greetings to those sufferers who were now behind the bars. The resolution unanimously passed.

THE BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

The President next called upon Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to move the resolution on boycott. Ascending the rostrum amidst enthusiastic cheering, Mr. Iyengar gracefully acknowledged the support to the boycott movement received from leaders of the Liberal Party, like Mr. Sinha, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Sir C. Setalvad, from Nationalist Party leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai and Independents like Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Besant. He was confident he said that these leaders would not go back upon the assurances they had already given to the nation although recent telegrams from Bombay were not quite reassuring. Till the Commission was announced, he went on to say, there were people who thought they could put faith in Britishers. He was afraid that the faith had not been deserved by Britishers at any time.

MUSLIM LEADERS THANKED. He next thanked the Muslim leaders who had helped to re-establish unity between Hindus and Muslims and had even suffered a split in the Muslim League in order to strengthen the movement for boycott of the Simon Commission. In this state of things when all principal parties were co-operating with the Congress, he asked, why there were still certain persons hesitating to join the boycott. He explained the implications of the different clauses of the resolution and stated that huts and other forms of demonstrations evolved according to the conditions of each province would have to be organised. Efforts would be made to get a majority in every Legislature to see that the Select Committees were not set up. "Do not imagine," he said, "that it is a walk-in and walk-out resolution."

A POINT OF INDIA'S HONOUR. Dr. Besant seconded the resolution described with graphic details the help rendered by India to England in her hour of peril and England's promises. Now she has forgotten it and it was a point of honour for India to boycott the Commission. It might be said that there is much to be gained by going before the Commission but we were to get even hundred fold would have none of it for it touches India's honour and its defence lies in its own hands and in the hands of Indians (applause).

It was said that England was India's trustee, but if it was so why right hand a trustee to sit in judgment over his own administration (Hear, Hear). "Let not an Indian venture to dissent from India's answer 'to the insult offered to her. Let us stand aloof from the Commission, unchanging, determined and say let them go their own way. Our children and children's children shall be free or bound as we fight this great battle for freedom.'"

FLING BACK THE COMMISSION. Pandit Malaviya then rose to support the resolution and was vociferously cheered. He said every self-respecting Indian who had the honour of India at his heart had no other course left to him except to boycott the Commission at every stage. The only answer they could give to this impermanent and unjust attitude of Britain would be to fling back the Commission in the face of Parliament. "Our demand was for a Round Table Conference and not for a body of foreigners who were to go into the question as to whether India was fit for Responsible Government," declared the Pandit. He concluded with an appeal that considerations of small advantages should not tempt them to leave the path of honour and national self-respect and that they should simply and sternly turn their back on the Commission.

NO MORE COUNCIL WORKS. Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakrabarty moved his amendment deleting clause (d) and substituting resignation of the membership of the Councils and concentrate upon national work, specially in building up the Congress and national education and khadi. Mr. T. Prakasam next moved his amendment to delete from clause (d) the words "or to prevent measures which in the opinion of the Working Committee were detrimental to the interests of India." Mr. Prakasam cautioned against having new Council Programmes every six months, and appealed to the Congress not to let its enthusiasm to come between them and their work.

"HUMBUG AND FRAUD." Mr. George Joseph moved his amendment to add after clause (b) the following words: "This Congress appeals to political and communal leaders in the press and the platform to suspend, where they cannot end, communal activities and concentrate on communal objects."

Moving his amendment Mr. Joseph denounced the Simon Commission as humbug and fraud. No nation ever gave anything to another nation out of considerations of (Continued on next page.)

MAHATMAJI'S DRAFT RESOLUTION

PT. MALAVIYA'S APPROVAL

COW AND MUSIC QUESTIONS

APPEAL FOR MUTUAL TOLERANCE

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 27. Immediately after the Congress adjourned, the Subjects Committee met. Mr. Ginnala wanted a resolution to be passed asking Government to release Mr. Avari, leader of Nagpur Arms Act Satyagraha whose condition had been described as dangerous. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar suggested that it could be moved as an amendment to the resolution passed by the Congress to-day.

A breeze occurred when Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar rose to move two resolutions, one about South Africa and another about East Africa drafted by Mahatmaji, as members had not been supplied with copies of the resolution as also some other resolutions and amendments.

Mr. Sambamurthi suggested that the Secretary might read the resolutions three or four items. (Laughter). Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar then read the resolutions. It was agreed they should be put from the Chair.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar next read the resolution on Hindu-Muslim settlement drafted by the Working Committee. The following addition was made to it after informal discussions.

"Without prejudice to the rights of the Hindus and Muslims, one to play music and conduct processions wherever they please, and the other to slaughter cows for sacrifice or food wherever they please, the Muslims should appeal to Muslims to spare the Hindu feelings as much as possible in the matter of cow slaughter and the Hindus should appeal to Hindus to spare the Muslim feelings as much as possible in the matter of music before mosques, and, therefore, the Congress calls upon the Hindus and Muslims not to resist, whether by recourse to force or to law, the exercise of the rights claimed by either community."

Maulana Mahomed Ali translated the resolution into Urdu. There was demand for Hindi translation.

DISCUSSION ON UNITY RESOLUTION.

Before initiating discussion, Dr. Ansari explained that three parts of the resolution formed one whole and should be passed as such. He appealed to the House to consider that the resolution embodied the careful thought of the leaders of both the communities who had earnestly deliberated over it. On drafting it finally they had been materially helped by Mahatmaji. "If you wanted to open an absolutely new chapter in our history," he concluded "you must pass this resolution as a whole unanimously."

Mr. Sambamurthi suggested that in view of the fact that the Swaraj Convention was meeting in the next few months, it would be better to leave those questions dealing with electorates, and the formation of the Provinces could be left over. He ended with a formal motion. Mr. Aney speaking after him pointed out that as the Congress was seeking co-operation of other parties in drafting the Swaraj Constitution it would be unfair to fetter the hands of the representatives of the Congress by passing these resolutions.

Maulana Mahomed Ali pointed out that the Muslim League organisers in spite of the split were making arrangements at Calcutta with the hope that the Muslim Congress leaders from Madras would attend. Were they to go to that meeting and say, we have not been able to do anything in Madras?

Mr. Sambamurthi then withdrew his motion.

As there seemed to be much opposition from members, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar suggested they might be taken part by part. Accordingly the second part relating to conversion was put and carried unanimously.

CLAUSE ON COW-SLAUGHTER AND MUSIC.

The part relating to cow and music, the final draft of which was arrived at this morning after an informal conference, was taken up for discussion. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar reading it pointed out that it was the draft agreed to by Mahatmaji, Malaviya and Moonje and all the Muslim leaders. Malaviyaji explaining

his position said that the draft was neither the best nor the final. Neither Mahatmaji, nor he, nor Moonje were of opinion that it was the best. Mahatmaji had felt that the atmosphere was not suitable for the final settlement, but the present draft was an advance on the present position. They should discuss it as a basis and decide.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal moved an amendment to omit the preamble and mandatory part of it simply leaving it thus: "The Congress appeals to Muslims to respect Hindu feelings and the Congress appeals to Hindus to spare Muslim feelings in regard to music and cow slaughter respectively." He said though Malaviya and Moonje might have accepted it, they could not agree to it. He asked by asking them not to resort to law was meant not to resort to courts or to new legislation. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar explained that resort to force and law courts should not be had for fomenting disturbances.

Defining the draft Malaviya repeated it was not the final settlement, and no community need fear that it was surrendering any rights. He said the question could not be tackled without appealing to our hearts, and the resolution as it is drafted asking the Muslim to appeal to the Muslim and the Hindu to the Hindu tried to touch on that aspect. He suggested a verbal alteration to change the words not to resist by force or resort to law into "not to resort to violence or to law, to resist slaughter of cows or music before mosques," leaving the meaning plain.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal then withdrew his amendment in deference to the wishes of the Panditji and the draft was approved amidst cheers and cries of "Bande Mataram."

The Committee then adjourned for dinner.—Free Press.

APPEAL FOR COMMUNAL TOLERANCE.

PT. MALAVIYA ACCEPTS GANDHIJ'S DRAFT.

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 27. The draft for a Hindu-Muslim agreement prepared by Mr. Gandhi has been approved by Pandit Malaviya and will be discussed in the Subjects Committee of the Congress to-night.

MAHATMAJI'S DRAFT.

Informal discussions among the congressmen on the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity have not yet finally concluded, but it is understood that Mr. Gandhi has prepared a draft which is expected to find acceptance in both Hindu and Muslim circles in the Congress. The drafts reads "Without prejudice to the rights that Hindus and Mussulmans claim, the one to play music and conduct processions wherever they please and the other to slaughter cows for sacrifice or food wherever they please, the Mussulmans appeal to Mussulmans to spare Hindu feelings as much as possible in the matter of cow and Hindus appeal to Hindus to spare Mussulman feelings as much as possible in matter of music before mosques, and therefore this Congress calls upon both Hindus and Mussulmans and to resist whether by recourse to force or to law the exercise of the rights claimed by either community."

—A. P.

INDIANS ABROAD

GANDHIJ'S INTEREST IN SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM

(Free Press Special.)

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

One subject which appears to have interested Mahatma Gandhi in this year's Congress proceedings is the position of Indians abroad. It is understood, that Mahatma Gandhi has drafted two resolutions for being moved before the Congress dealing with the East and South African questions. One condemns the appointment by the British Government of the East African Federation Committee, without any representative of Indian settlers and the other is regarding the condition of Indians in South Africa. It is understood Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will move the (Continued on next page.)

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Differences Over Venue.

DELHI MEETING NOT VALID?

SIR M. SHAFFI'S STATEMENT

On the question of the venue of the All-India Muslim League, Sir Mahomed Shafi in the course of a lengthy statement to the Press says that on the 20th of last month the League Council met at Delhi and fixed the venue of the annual meeting at Lahore and also elected him as its President. On the announcement of the above decision, Dr. Kitchlew, Hon. General Secretary resigned as a protest, and according to the telegram sent by him to Mr. Jinnah, did not withdraw it. A few days afterwards, in spite of his having resigned the Secretaryship, he issues a notice for another meeting to be held at Delhi on the 11th instant to reconsider the question of the venue and the presidency.

MR. JINNAH'S CIRCULAR.

After the issue of this notice, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the League, sent a circular letter to the members of the Council, in which he appealed to them to vote in favour of the reversal of the decision arrived at on November 20. "I hope," he wrote, "that the League will not fall prey to the reactionary forces of the Punjab which are worked up by interested persons in the Punjab." The effect of language like this on the minds of the Punjab members of the Council could well be imagined.

On Sunday, the 11th instant the Council of the All-India Muslim League again met in Delhi. The Chairman of the meeting overruled the objection regarding the illegality of the notice issued and it was announced that majority of votes, had been cast in favour of the change of venue from Lahore to Calcutta. The representatives of the Punjab, United Provinces and Bengal present left the meeting by way of protest.

On the 13th instant, the Punjab Provincial Muslim League assembled to discuss the situation, and it was decided to make efforts to postpone the anniversary till a calmer atmosphere prevailed. Accordingly, telegrams were sent to a number of Muslim leaders appealing to them to secure postponement of the League Session. Of the replies received to these, that of Sir Abdul Rahim stated that there was a serious split in Bengal also, and that in the circumstances he could not join the Reception Committee formed there. This showed that even the Bengal leader who had originally invited the League to Calcutta entertained the same views as the Punjab representatives.

Meanwhile His Highness the Aga Khan was exercising his influence to bring about a settlement and on the 19th instant Sir Mahomed Shafi received a telegram from him asking him to name any convenient central venue other than in Punjab or Bengal. After consulting the Lahore members of the Council, he replied that Punjab agreed either to Allahgarh or Delhi.

A SURPRISE.

On the same day, he received a wire from Maulana Hasrat Mohani from Calcutta in which the latter stated that the Calcutta Reception Committee was willing to withdraw if League authorities did not take it ill, and that he was proceeding to Bombay to secure Mr. Jinnah's consent. A telegram was also received from Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi communicating to him a message he had sent to H.H. the Aga Khan stating that the Bengal Muslims supported the holding of the League Session in Calcutta; and appealing His Highness to avert the situation by changing the venue to Agra or some other convenient place. He was, however, surprised on the 21st instant to receive a telegram from Maulana Hasrat Mohani from Bombay informing him that Mr. Jinnah was obstinate. After this on the morning of the 24th instant he again wired to Mr. Jinnah, making a last appeal in the name of Muslim solidarity not to insist on holding the League anniversary at Calcutta but, it was of no use. In these circumstances, he considered that the decision arrived at by the Delhi meeting was not valid and that he could not agree to preside over the Calcutta meeting.

MR. JINNAH REACHES CALCUTTA

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LEAGUE SESSIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Mr. Jinnah arrived here this morning. The situation created by Sir Muhammad Shafi's decision will probably be met by the Council of the Muslim League electing another President on the 29th, and in this connection the names of the Maharaja of Muhammadabad and Sir Ali Imam are mentioned. Sir Abdul Rahim is expected to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS

"REFRAIN FROM EXAGGERATING ANTAGONISM"

PLEA FOR PEOPLES' CONSTITUTION

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY'S MESSAGE

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.
The following is the message of Mr. Fenner Brockway, Political Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, to the Indian National Congress:

"Although my body is aching with pain and my mind blurred, I feel that I must send a message to the Congress expressing briefly what I would have said if I had been able to speak. I came to the Congress not only as a personal friend, but as an official representative of the British Independent Labour Party. This organization is the most definitely socialist and internationalist of the societies which form the British Labour Party. I believe that the settlement of the relations between Britain and India is one of the most important issues in the world to-day. Upon it largely depends the whole future of the East and of the relations between Europeans and other races of the world. SETTLEMENT BY GOODWILL AND CO-OPERATION.

I have no greater wish than to see the Indian issue settled with the goodwill and co-operation between England and India. The Independent Labour Party believes that possible. Its policy for the British Government would be to ask the elected members of Indian Assemblies and members of other representative organisations to prepare a constitution expressing the wishes of India. The British representatives should be appointed to meet them at a Round Table Conference and to collaborate on the detailed operation of these proposals. We are confident that a solution would be found for the problem if approached in the right spirit, a solution which would be just to India's national life and the interests which Britain has incurred. Instead of adopting this course the British Government has appointed a purely British Commission and it is clear that the Indian Committee despite all claims made for it will be merely a subsidiary body and no alternation in the procedure can change this fact.

J. L. P.'S ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.
The Independent Labour Party has, therefore, from the first opposed the Labour Party's participation in the Commission and, though we have failed to secure the adoption of our view, the issue is so important that we must continue our protest. I am delighted that the Indian parties are supplementing the pledge of boycott by constructive policies. I hope that a representative Conference will be called

drawn from all sections of the Indian peoples which will prepare from the drafts now before the country a constitution representing the voice of India. I have been associated with drafting of one of these constitutions, but our object has not been to impose any scheme, and our only concern would be that the final draft should reflect the wishes of the people of India. Even at this moment of political tension between Britain and India, I hope that an effort will be made to refrain from exaggerating the antagonism.

CRUSHING REPLY TO MISS MAYO.
Miss Mayo's book written in a disastrous spirit and grossly overstating her case sought to paint the worst and not the best of India. It would be very easy for an Indian to point out the advantages which Britain enjoys in material and scientific discovery and yet show the overcrowding, unemployment, starvation wages and prostitution which are rife in England; but this would get us no further. Let me cite one of my own experiences. I visited in Bombay a chawl occupied by mill-hands consisting of a large dark passage with single rooms 10 feet by 9. I was amazed by their cleanliness under such conditions and pay my tribute to them. Just as there is a tendency to overstate the case against Indians by Europeans, so, if I may say so, is there a tendency to overstate the case against the Englishman.

THE AVERAGE BRITISH WORKER.
The average British worker does not dominate any other race. The Labour Party which represents the working organisation is not an imperial party, despite the recent decisions and the tone in which its leaders sometimes speak. I appeal to the peoples while they maintain an attitude of self-respect and dignity to meet the immediate situation and to take a long view as well wherein the Indian and British peoples together with the peoples of other nations must co-operate for the good of the world. I would have liked to say more; but I am tired.

It is the biggest disappointment of my life that I shall have come 6,000 miles to attend a Conference and then been prevented from going at the last moment. My only consolation has been that in the hospital I am growing a beard that rivals that of Shaukat Ali which his brother tells me is the surest sign of his devotion to India. But the barber came this morning and even this consolation has been taken away from me.—Free Press.

WORST X'MAS STORM SINCE 1886

TRAINS DUG OUT OF SNOW

LONDON, Dec. 27.
The snow-storm yesterday was the worst Christmas storm since 1886. Drifts, many feet deep, occurred in many districts, and in Yorkshire trains had to be dug out of snow. The traffic on roads was often suspended. There were several life-boat rescues on coasts where snow-storms were accompanied by a heavy weather. The cross-Channel services were seriously delayed.—Reuter's Special.

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STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE

CAPTAIN AND CHIEF ENGINEER DROWNED

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Suva (Fiji).—The Clan steamer "Clan McWilliam" caught fire and became a total loss while completing the loading of copra at Vavau Tonga before sailing home.

Captain Thompson and the Chief Engineer were drowned.—Reuter's Special.

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Johannesburg.—Mr. Oliver Davis, secretary of the Durban Turf Club, piloted by his son, attempted to fly from Durban to Johannesburg to attend a big race meeting. The aeroplane crashed at Dundee. Mr. Oliver Davis was killed and his son injured.—Reuter.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Vancouver.—In the world's sculling championship, over a course of three miles Bitt Barry beat Gdodsch by six lengths in 21 minutes and four seconds.—Reuter.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 27.
One of the worst epidemics of foot-and-mouth disease in England for many years is reported by the Ministry of Agriculture which has declared as "Standstill" area practically the whole of the Midlands and parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The effect of the declaration is to prohibit the movement of cattle, sheep, pigs and goats in the standstill area without license, forbid entirely their movement from premises in the area to outside, and strictly regulate the holding of markets.—Reuter.

PIRATES ATTACK STEAMER
SEVERAL PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Shanghai.—A message from Ichang says that the French steamer "Shuheng" proceeding to Shasi was attacked by pirates and was looted. Many passengers were killed and several injured.—Reuter.

ECHO OF NAVAL DISASTER
COMMANDER OF CRUISER COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Tokio.—Captain Mizuki, the former commander of the cruiser "Jenisei," committed suicide in the belief that he was responsible for the naval disaster. The court-martial trying Mizuki would have given its verdict to-morrow.—Reuter.

A Tokio message of 25th August last gave the following news about the naval disaster:—

"There was a heavy death-roll as a result of two collisions in the course of the Japanese naval manoeuvres off Maizuru. The cruiser 'Jenisei' collided with the destroyer 'Warabi' in the darkness, and the destroyer sank in fifteen minutes with 90 bluejackets and Petty Officers and twelve Officers. There were only 22 survivors."



"P. P. B." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose resolution declaring the goal of India to be complete National Independence was adopted by the Subjects Committee.



Dr. George Nundy, whose death is reported. He served the Nizam's Government for 30 years.

DEATH OF DR. GEORGE NUNDY

SERVED NIZAM'S GOVT FOR 30 YEARS

SEUNDERABAD, Dec. 27.
The death occurred yesterday afternoon at his residence in Saifabad of Dr. George Nundy, M.A., LL.D. He served the Nizam's Government for over thirty years in various capacities, and retired after holding the post of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps. He was President of the Hyderabad Indian Christian Association from its inception, and once

FIGHT BETWEEN FACTIONS
4 KILLED: 26 INJURED, IN JOHANNESBURG

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Johannesburg.—Five natives were killed and 26 injured in a fight between rival factions of the western township. Three of the injured are not expected to live. A policeman was slightly injured.—Reuter.

SEVERAL DEATHS

TRAIN DERAILED

LONDON, Dec. 27.
There were several deaths due to snow. Hundreds of vehicles were abandoned on roads. Thousands of telephone-wires are down. A train was derailed due to a landslide in Surrey, but nobody was hurt. Another train was abandoned in a snow-drift in Hampshire. Many other trains were snowed up. There was extensive flooding in the Thames Valley.—Reuter's Special.

BIG MUJTAHID OF ISPAHAN

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Teheran.—Haji Agha Norollah, the big Mujtahid of Isfahan died at Kumm.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF CUTCH PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

MR. L. R. TAIRSEE ARRIVES AT CUTCH-MANDVI

CUTCH MANDVI, Dec. 27.
S. S. "Netravati" carrying Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee, President-elect of the second session of the Cutch People's Conference, arrived here this noon. A steam launch investor brought Mr. Tairsee and his party to the shore from the steamer. Mr. Tairsee, on alighting from the boat, was greeted by Mr. Purshoram Dhanji, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Mathuradas Matani, Mr. Vishandas Kalyanji, Mr. Khushal T. Shah, Mr. Kanti Prasad Anantani, Mr. Gokuldas Khimji and many other citizens of Cutch. He was then garlanded and taken in procession accompanied by Cutchi Lohana Volunteer Band to Ratansi Mulji's.

KING AMANULLAH AT CAIRO
A ROUSING WELCOME

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Cairo.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan were impressively welcomed by King Fuad, members of the Cabinet and other prominent personages. King Amanullah drove with King Fuad in an open barouche to the Palace.—Reuter.

Dharmasala and after taking rest for some time, he was taken to Bhatia Mahajan Wadi where he is putting up.
The conference meets to-morrow in Bhatia Mahajan Wadi.—Free Press.

OBITUARY

EX-REGENT OF PERSIA

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Teheran.—Naserolmolk, one of the oldest politicians of Persia and the Regent of Persia from 1909 to 1914 died to-day of apoplexy.—Reuter.

DR. W. S. HADLEY DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 27.
The death has occurred of Dr. William Sheldon Hadley.—Reuter.
(Dr. William Sheldon Hadley was the Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, since 1912, and Lecturer in Classics and in Modern History).

NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATIONS IN HYDERABAD

HYDRABAD, (Deccan), Dec. 27.
There was a general holiday throughout the Nizam's dominions yesterday on the occasion of His Exalted Highness' forty-third birthday. Ceremonial parades, a State durbar and banquet were held here. Local vernacular newspapers have published special editions devoted to a survey of His Exalted Highness' reign.—A. P.

PREPARING MATERIAL FOR STATUTORY COMMISSION

RANGOON, Dec. 27.
It is understood Mr. S. A. Smith, I.C.S., who is now on special duty is preparing the material to be placed before the Statutory Commission on behalf of the Burma Govt.

MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA HONOURED

MADRAS PRESENTS CIVIC ADDRESS

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, who is now in Madras in connection with the Congress, was presented with an address of welcome by the Municipal Corporation of Madras on Tuesday evening. In his reply to the address Mr. Sen Gupta exhorted his hearers to try to work Congress ideals in the Madras Corporation. The process, he said had already begun, but he wanted them to accelerate it so that India could soon become absolutely free economically, socially and also politically.

Government pending the return of Mr. J. J. Anderson, I.C.S. from leave at the end of February next when he will take up the work.—A. P.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE

LABOUR PARTY NOT COMMITTEE TO ANY SCHEME

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.
The "Pioneer" published a letter from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's private secretary dated 1st December, addressed to Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, which, Dr. Khan says, ought to reassure Moslem opinion in regard to the attitude of the Labour Party towards the question, and contradicts the statement that the British Labour Party is committed to the Commonwealth of India Bill. The letter reads:

"Dear Sir, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has asked me to thank you for your letter of the 27th, and to say that the Labour Party is not committed to any specific scheme relating to the Constitution of India. Its ideas on the place of India in the Empire and on the foundations of constitutional government are perfectly well-known, but it has not committed itself to any one proposal for carrying out its ideas, against another.—A. P.

MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

INTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Maharaja of Kolhapur's INDIAN IMP. 1 7-9, Clarke 2
Irani's GEORGINA 9-12, Raymond 3
Hearson's LADY MARIGOLD 9-2, Burgess 3
Murphy's SANTARG 8-9, Harding 4
Also Ran:—Pomegranate 7-0.
Tote paid Rs. 68 for win, and Rs. 27 and Rs. 37 for places.

Betting:—Evens Santarg, 3-Lady Marigold, 4 Georgina, Indian Imp, 6 Pomegranate.
DEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Godme's JAYADEVI 8-0, Robertson 1
Major Kirwan's LILAC 9-10, Burge 2
Essaji and Bird's GRACIEUSE 8-0, H. Black 3
Begmamed's DON'T HURT 8-7, S. Black 4
Also Ran:—Sible 11-4, Osbourne 8-0, Legal Fender 7-8, Radha Devi 7-4, and Noor Jehan 7-2.

Tote paid Rs. 59 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 30 and Rs. 24 for places.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Sible, 5 to 1 against Jayadevi and Gracieuse, 3 Lilac and 8 others.
TABRIZ PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Sheth's MAHDOOR 8st. 3lbs. Barber 1
Ardesair's RED FLAG 9st 5lbs. Raymond 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's MJBAS 8st. 11lbs. Clarke 3
Irani's Dol Dol 8st 6lbs. Harrison 4
Tote: Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 for places.

ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major Witton's DAUD BEG 9-0, S. Black 1
Sheth's CASH 8-6, Duckenfield 2
Monlood Hajee Ali's KAFKAS 8-7, 3
Robertson Bell's GREY ROSETTE 8-0, Burgess 4
Also Ran:—Harry Johnson 8-11, and Failanef 8-8.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, and Rs. 22 and Rs. 48 for places.

Betting:—2 Daoud Beg, 3 Kafkas, and Failanef, 10 the others.

WINDSOR PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.
Murphy's DARGOS 8st 9lbs. Harding 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's FAIR SLAVE 8st 3lbs. Clarke 2
Maharaja of Mysore's TRUE GRACE 9st. Hill 3
Sheldrake's LUXMI 7st 7lbs. Siely 4
Tote: Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 15 and 13 for places.

DONCASTER PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs.
Essaji's ZARA 7st. 10lbs. S. Black 1
Maurice and Wright's BACCHANTE 7st. 7lbs. Fox 2
Murphy's RAVENS AIT 8st. 6lbs. Harding 3
Lt. Col. Lane's WHITE ROCK 7st. 10lbs. Hill 4
Tote: Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 21 and 31 for places.

MEDALI PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Amud Hurgany's NAJIRAN 7-7, Barber 1
Mohamed Jaffer's PALAVI 8-3, Robertson 2
Monlood Hajee Ali's SAFEE 8-2, Harding 3
Wood's MONSOON 9-0, S. Black 4
Also Ran:—Schood 8-12, Asnaf 8-9, Luxmi Prasad II 8-1, and Ashroff 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 33 for places.

Betting:—2 Najiran, 4 Monsoon, Asnaf, Palavi, Luxmiprasad II, 6 Schood and Safee, 2 Ashroff.

MEDALI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Anwar Ali Beg's BLACK BERRY 8-3, Robertson 1
Murphy's RED FLOWER 7-12, Harding 2
Xavier's SAMARMAD 8-10, Walker 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's ZAREEF 9-0, Clarke 4
Also Ran:—Tabriz 8-10, Squeaker 8-8, Nayim 8-1 and Newara Eliya 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 23 and Rs. 17 for places.

Betting:—7 to 4 against Blackberry Samarmad, Newara Eliya, 6 Zareef and 8 others.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotali, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 23-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to—

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reasons and ask your attention for a little while to the political reasons. Lord Birkenhead took shelter behind the speech of Mr. Goswami in which he is reported to have said that there was no organization which could speak in the name of the Hindu community. Now, I do not know what Mr. Goswami really meant by it. But I cannot understand that an all-knowing Secretary of State and a vigilant India Office can be unaware of the existence of a Hindu organization which has not been particularly inarticulate or inactive during the last few years. I believe there are scores of Hindus who without being members of the Hindu Mahasabha could have adequately protected Hindu interests but I cannot understand how government would have sacrificed the Hindu cause by selecting a representative of the Hindus from among the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha nor can I understand that the task of selecting a non-Brahmin Hindu or a Sikh was equally impossible. As regards the depressed classes whose condition Lord Birkenhead describes to be "terrible and poignant," was it wholly impossible to select some one to represent them? It is not my purpose to deny the existence of the problem in certain parts of India, but I must in your name enter a protest against mischievous statements which are at times made by statesmen, journalists and tourists alike, the effect of which can only be to represent to the outside world that the problem is an all-pervasive one and that no attempts have been made by the educated classes anywhere to tackle it or to reduce the proportions of its evils. If the Secretary of State was solicitous of the depressed classes and the aborigines he was equally solicitous of the Indian Civil Service which "has a deep-rooted interest in India" and he argued that "if you admitted other than Parliamentary representatives you could not exclude members of the Indian Civil Service." Well, assuming that the Civil Service has deep-rooted interest in India of a personal or impersonal character and that, like other castes this governing caste should also have been represented on the Commission in defiance of the well-established constitutional principle that permanent services ought not to have anything to do with the determination of policy, could not government find a distinguished member of that service to be on that Commission? The answer, however, given by the Secretary of State is that if Parliament had proceeded on those lines they should have found themselves with a Commission of 18 or 20 people and the result might have been chaotic. Now it might be that a Commission of 18 or 20 people would be very unwieldy but one cannot understand why a Commission of 12 could not be fairly representative of all sections of the people and why it could not be trusted to death with the problem in a spirit of reasonableness.

UNANIMOUS REPORT

It is said that an unwieldy Commission of 18 or 20 and a fortiori of 12 could not have produced an unanimous report. "There may not be an unanimous report now," said Lord Birkenhead, "but at any rate we shall have a report which proceeds upon the same general point of view and principle." He was afraid that there would be a very strong partisan Hindu report, a very strong Muslim report, and 3 or 4 other dissenting reports from various sections deeply interested in the decisions which are taken and that Parliament could not be asked by a disclosure of dissenting views of this kind. For arguments like these I say in all humility that there is only one word—they are the arguments of an advocate not the arguments of a statesman. The one immediate effect of arguments of this character must be to give an impetus to class consciousness and to stimulate those differences which it should be the object of the statesman to allay, and, if possible, to eradicate. I shall assume however that if 2 or 3 communalists had been appointed to the Commission they would have submitted dissenting reports, but on what question? They could have dissented only on the question of communal representation in public bodies or the public services of the country. If they had, would Parliament, aided no doubt as it would be at any time by the report of the English members of the Commission, the advice of the Government of India and the India Office and His Majesty's Government, have found it really difficult to come to a just conclusion? If it really be the fact that the position in India is so hopeless as the Secretary of State in the House of Lords and Lord Winterton in the House of Commons have made it out to be, then in the name of common sense and fairness I ask what is the good of appointing a Commission? Why entertain any talk of Reforms?

THE SCHEME OF THE COMMISSION. Now let me draw your attention to the scheme of the Commission. The Commission, as you all know, is to consist of seven members including its Chairman who represents the Liberal Party. There are two representatives of Labour and four representatives of the Conservatives. I do not wish to say anything in my own words of the personnel of the Commission. I shall venture to quote on this point what the London "Times" wrote in one of its leading articles: "All that is a little surprising in the circumstances is that none of the recognized front bench leaders, either Conservative or Labour, should have seized the opportunity to take part in an enquiry so incommensurably more attractive and more far-reaching in its consequences than the common round of politics in England. The fact that the rank and file of the Conservative are even more broadly speaking 'out more in the front rank' has the further effect of adding greatly both to the responsibilities of the Chairman and to his reputation for

self-sacrificing public service." Bluntly put, barring Sir John Simon who is undoubtedly a front rank statesman, England could not spare for this great mission any of its first rate men and India must go content with men in the second flight. That is the value that is attached to this great mission. We are asked to console ourselves with the belief that "a body of men who can concentrate on this task without too much preoccupation with the next general election is likely to be more valuable than a constellation of distracted stars. The capacity to work as a team is certainly more important than individual brilliance." In other words men of ideas are at a discount. The obsession for an unanimous report or a hearty unanimous report makes it incumbent that the men to be appointed must be what are called safe men who must be prepared to be guided by their Chairman and must not allow their own individual ideas to interfere with their utility as a team. The irony of it all is that we are invited to rejoice in such a team and to believe that these six worthies in the 'second flight' can take good care of the present interests and of the future of three hundred millions of this country.

To exclude Indians on the ground that they are deeply interested persons, that many of their public men have publicly expressed their views on constitutional questions, that there was not a single Indian (to use Earl Winterton's phrase) whose appointment could give satisfaction to all classes of people, to suggest the appointment of committees of the very same public men (who are excluded from the Commission because they have committed themselves to certain opinions) by Indian Legislatures, the representative character of which is admitted by one statesman and denied by others, to ask these committees to place their proposals before the Statutory Commission without exercising the equal rights of members of that Commission in examining evidence or official documents or voting at the final stage of its work and to tell us that our representatives will occupy a position of equality and then to express your surprise at the attitude which Indian politicians have adopted towards these proposals and blame them for rejecting a constitutional precedent the like of which was never before established is to sow the wind and refuse to reap the whirlwind.

INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Now, it must be a real tragedy if all of us have conspired together to deliberately misunderstand them, or to understate their professions of helping us on towards the goal. Speaking in the House of Commons Lord Winterton assured that august assembly that "evidence was daily accumulating that the raging tearing propaganda against the Commission by certain persons who were always opposed to the Government of India" (the quotations are mine), as they were entitled to be, did not represent the real views of a very large number of people in India who took interest in these matters." The strident dogmatism and emphasis which are the privilege of an Under-Secretary, more particularly when he has two flying visits to India to his credit, cannot for obvious reasons accord with the serene and exalted position of a Prime Minister, and accordingly we find Mr. Baldwin speaking in a different vein. "That there should have been any misunderstanding," said Mr. Baldwin, "is particularly regrettable, because it led to premature rejection of the proposals by the distinguished statesmen of India who worked and co-operated with the Government during some very difficult years since the Reforms came into force." If Lord Winterton symbolises the spirit which has overcome the India Office then it is not by any means difficult to understand that he should be prepared to tell the House of Commons that the raging, tearing propaganda against the Commission is being conducted by certain persons who were 'always' opposed to the Government of India. I do not wish to disclaim or disown my share in that propaganda—but it must be a remarkable comment upon the hold which Lord Winterton, or Lord Birkenhead and may I add the Government of India (I do not exclude the Indian members thereof) have upon the imagination or the political faith of men of 'moderate' views that such sober, staid, thoughtful and cautious 'statesmen' (or is it more appropriate now to call them agitators) as Sir Sivswamy Aiyar in Madras, Sir Chimanlal Setalval in Bombay, Sir Syed Ali Imam and Mr. Sinha in Bihar, Sir Abdur Rahim in Bengal, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sahebzada Asfah Ahmad Khan and Mr. Chintamani in the United Provinces, all of whom have at one time or other held high office and have worked the Reforms and co-operated with the Government during some very difficult years' should in their frenzied zeal for the 'boy-ot' of this ill-omened Commission forget themselves, and be false to their traditions and to those principles and convictions under the spell of which they offered to work and did work the Reforms in the midst of popular obloquy and much misunderstanding on the part of the bulk of their own countrymen and their former associates in public life. All of them could not have hoped to be appointed members of the Commission and few of them could have on personal grounds liked the idea of being taken away from their normal avocations in life for a period of two or three years. If their English critics have nothing more to say in explanation of their conduct than that they are being actuated by disappointment, chagrin or pique, then I say—and say so with confidence—that that

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change will have to be brought against an overwhelmingly large number of Indian politicians hating of course the faithful few who place caste, or creed, or class above the country.

LABOURITES' APPEAL.

Then we are asked by some of our friends in England notably belonging to the upper ranks of the Labour Party to have faith in the tact and sagacity of Sir John Simon who, they say, may be depended upon to treat these committees on terms of equality, and in an informal manner, to widen the scope of their utility. Those who know Sir John Simon will readily acknowledge his great personal charm of manner, but it is idle to expect that Sir John Simon can ignore his instructions or terms of reference or that he can so widen the scope of these committees as to undo the mischief which has already been done by the short-sighted and unjust policy of the Government whose chief agent in India he will be. If there are Indian politicians who think that a courteous gesture from Sir John Simon or that even a deliberate laxity of procedure on his part in allowing these committees of the Legislature a certain amount of freedom in putting questions to witnesses or discussing official documents can be at all a substitute for the straightforward recognition of the Indians' claim to be in and of the Commission then I say that they are, if not deceiving others, deceiving themselves. The broad fact is that India has not got a fair and square deal in this matter and no amount of casuistry can get over that fact.

COL WEDGWOOD'S ESTIMATE.

It seems to me that the entire position has been from the Indian point of view so well summed up by Colonel Wedgwood in his letter to Lala Lajpat Rai and it so vividly represents the feeling of many of us that I make no apology for quoting a portion of it here: "Petitioning for rights scraps of liberty," says Colonel Wedgwood, "is a dirty business, and there has been too much of it. You lose your self-respect and you will get despised. I was always against non-co-operation as you

know and I am so still. Take what share in governing you can; use every power and every opportunity afforded by the Government of India Act. That is not 'crawling' but worthwhile fighting, and incidentally may help to wipe out some of those curses of 'Mother India.' But this Commission does not require your help. There is no need to stand in the witness-box and be cross-examined by persons of no great importance who have not before shown any interest in your views or feelings. They can easily get the case up from the evidence and reports laid before the Muddiman Committee. Officials can supply all the facts and are likely to do so with more impartiality, not less, if the victims are dumb. Or if they like they can read the newspapers. Open (or empty) minds can easily get food and they as easily forget it." I am afraid, however, there are some among our countrymen who feel that we should not allow judgment to go by default, that we should not throw away an opportunity like this of putting our case before the Commission and through it before Parliament. They feel that it is a mercy that Lord Birkenhead has not appointed one or two 'safe' or 'tame' Indians who might easily have made the position for us worse. Again there are those who obsessed by communal feeling hold that the Mahomedans may steal a march on the Hindus and the latter may afterwards have to regret that they did not follow the good example of the former. Those who rejoice in this decision, because they have been saved from the worse calamity of being represented by bad Indians on this Commission, probably assume that we should have been prepared to acquiesce in the appointment of such In-

(Continued on next page.)

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London.—At Glasgow before 10,000 spectators the annual Queen's Park versus the Corinthian encounter was fought out on cup-tie lines. Chalmers scored the only goal of the match giving Scotsmen a victory.—Reuter's Special.

NEED FOR UNITED ACTION

(Continued from previous page.)
 tians or that their support of the recommendations of their European colleagues would have made the task of the Government much easier or imposed on us some sort of obligation to acquiesce in the decisions of these unpatriotic Indians.

THE CHALLENGE.

But I do plead for common and joint work through the chosen representatives of each party in the preparation of a scheme of self-government to be presented to the country and to Parliament. That challenge has been thrown to us repeatedly during the last four years and we ought to accept it. I am aware of the resolutions that have been moved on various political platforms and of those that have been moved in the Legislative Assembly, but that in my humble judgment is not enough. The only serious attempt that has been made in this direction is by that venerable lady Dr. Annie Besant whose ceaseless fervour in the cause of the motherland, whose buoyant optimism and whose irrepressible faith in the justice of our cause ought to hearten us. The Commonwealth of India Bill may not be a model of perfection. You may find fault with it for its omission, you may say that it makes no provision for the place of Indian States in the future constitution of India, you may object to individual features of it, but I do say that it does afford you a basis for work and I feel sure that no one will be more gratified than Mrs. Besant herself and those of us who were associated with her in the preparation of that Bill if you can by your common work improve it or bring it as near your ideal as you possibly can.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN UNITY.

Beyond and above the unity of political parties in India lies the greater and more difficult work of the unity of the Hindus and the Mahomedans. I do not know whether strictly speaking it is accurate to speak of the Hindus and the Mahomedans as belonging to two different races. But be that as it may, for centuries past we have lived in the same country and howsoever much we may be divided at the present moment and whatever new aspirations our present day nationalism may be responsible for, the broad fact cannot be gainsaid that we have had a common political history if not for many centuries at least for about two centuries.

It may pertinently be asked as to why it is that during the last three or four years particularly, some parts of India have been afflicted with a plague of communal passion and frenzy. Is it, as some of our critics say, that India has always been the cockpit of racial antagonisms and that her history is repeating itself once again? Is it, as some others say, that while we profess allegiance to democratic ideas and ideals, in truth, we are still under the sway of medieval bigotry, and religious intolerance, or are our present day troubles due to the growth of a class consciousness which is asserting itself in view of impending changes likely to affect the political equilibrium of the country?

LINES OF CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE

It is not my intention to discuss at any length the broad principles on which we should proceed to prepare the draft constitution. There are, however, just a few observations which I shall permit myself to make. It is no longer a question whether western wine can be poured into eastern bottles. That question was answered by Parliament so far back as 1917 and 1919 and notwithstanding the fact that kindly friends remind us now and again that parliamentary institutions have failed in Europe and that they are scarcely suited to the conditions of India and are wholly out of accord with our history and our temperament the issue now is as to whether we prefer to remain under what Mr. Montagu described as a wooden and anti-dynamic system or whether we shall tread the path which has been trodden not only in the West but also in the East whenever and wherever there has been a general awakening. There is no doubt that we shall commit mistakes and perhaps blunders, but we shall profit by our experience as other nations have. Originally in politics and constitution-making may be very tempting, but it is a best a doubtful game. I therefore think that so far as we are concerned, there is no going back on the ideal of responsible government, that is to say, a form of government in which the executive will be responsible to the legislature. The electorate have to be widened and to be educated, but we cannot wait until their education has reached a stage of perfection. Such electorate exist nowhere. The process of their education is an ever-continuing one and no doubt in India along with an extensive and intensive programme of educating our 'masters' we shall have to depend upon the repeated exercise of the franchise as a powerful educative factor. Similarly our progress towards full responsible government may be somewhat retarded, but it cannot be indefinitely postponed because we cannot depend ourselves on our borders. For the present state of our helplessness, responsibility must rest on other shoulders, but here again the question should be of not appointing commissions and shelling their reports or toying with the problem, but of

evolving and executing a policy of military training and organization in relation to an India which is soon going to be self-governing and not in relation to an India which may after a century hope to be near the fulfilment of its cherished aspirations.

THE PROBLEM OF STATES.

Again I think that with all the difficulties that the problem of Indian States presents it should not be difficult to establish with their consent a system of relationship with them which should on the one hand preserve their autonomy and treaty rights and on the other bring them into line with the progressive spirit of the times. In short as I visualise the future, I look forward to an India consisting of federated states in direct and well-defined relationship with Indian states under the aegis of British Crown, as an equal member of the British Commonwealth of nations, and not as a dependency under the stewardship of a distant India Office exercising over us the functions of an earthly Providence.

If all that is passing at the back of the minds of the high and the mighty at the present time is how best to make the working of dyarchy smooth, without touching the central government and without affecting the position of the Secretary of State, then I think there is a wide gulf which divides us from them. Neither the establishment of a "separate purse" for the two halves of the government, nor the duplication of legislatures for the two halves, nor the establishment of old-fashioned second-chambers (we know what a second chamber at Delhi can be) can in any degree satisfy any section of intelligent Indian opinion. I should be the last person to ignore the necessity for providing for proper and adequate safeguards against hasty legislation or action calculated to affect internal security or weaken our national safety. I have briefly indicated my views on the constitutional issue in the hope and trust that when you apply yourselves to this task they may receive due consideration at your hands.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my privilege to welcome the Federation to this City which is the City of its birth. It was in the year 1917 that the Liberal party decided to have its separate organization and the first meeting of the National Liberal Federation was held under the presidency of Bengal's a great patriot the late Sir Surendranath Banerji. The Liberals always stood for constitutional progress by constitutional methods and they in the events that had happened had no alternative but to organise separately on Liberal principles. Civil disobedience and non-co-operation were in the air and the Congress was drawn into the vortex. Prominent Liberals who had built up and reared by many years of patient work the great national institution had to adopt the painful course of leaving that institution and seeing it taken by people who were carried away by the frenzy of the moment to paths which Liberals were convinced were not in the best interests of the country. The Liberals have kept aloft their banner of constitutional progress by constitutional methods in spite of misrepresentations and abuse and they would always continue to follow their creed which they believe to be right.

SIMON COMMISSION.

To-day, we are meeting under circumstances of a very exceptional character. The whole country has been moved in a manner it has never been moved before and a feeling of solidarity and unity in upholding national self-respect and national rights has exhibited itself in a marvellous manner. Under the Government of India Act, it is necessary to appoint a Commission to enquire into the working of the Act since 1921 and to make recommendations for future developments. This Commission has been recently constituted and its procedure defined. The announcement in respect thereof has evoked throughout the country deep and universal dissatisfaction and people of all shades of political opinion have raised their protest. The membership of this Commission has been confined only to British Members of Parliament and no Indians have found a place on it. The reasons advanced for the total exclusion of Indians from the Commission which is to determine the political future of India are altogether unconvincing. The Secretary of State for India must indeed have a desperate case to support when he was driven to arguing that the framers of the Government of India Act of 1919 had in their minds the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission although the Section as worded does not impose any such restriction. An equally desperate attempt to justify the present composition of the Commission is made by an Anglo-Indian Newspaper in Bombay, when it says that the device of investigation by a Royal Commission is the special product of British genius and that therefore in order to achieve the best results its composition should be exclusively British. It is said that as India is divided into many creeds and groups it is impossible to give on the Commission representation to all interests. Those who know real India and Indian conditions and are not carried away by exaggerated pictures painted by interested parties, know that there is insuperable difficulty of this, character.

As His Highness the Aga Khan observed, it is not difficult to name twenty Indians belonging to different creeds or political organisations who will command the confidence of the entire Indian community. The large mass of illiterate India is put forward as an objection to the inclusion of Indians on the Commission. It is astounding to be told that the millions who have been allowed to remain illiterate during the British Administration of the last 150 years, will have their interests better safeguarded by Britishers who have no knowledge of the country and its people and their manners and ways of thinking than by their own people. We are told, however, that the scheme proposes to give us something much better than membership of the Commission.

SCHEME OF COMMITTEES.

It is proposed that the Central as well as the Provincial Legislatures should appoint committees and such committees would collaborate first with the Commission and later on the Committee of the Central Legislature will collaborate with the joint Parliamentary Committee and apologists of the scheme say that these committees of the Legislatures or at any rate the Committee of the Central Legislature will have equal rights and status with the Parliamentary Commission. Labour Leaders like Lord Olivier and Mr. MacDonald spoke of two Commissions, one appointed by Parliament and the other by the Central Legislature in India, sitting side by side with equal status and powers and submitting their reports to the joint Committee of Parliament. But we are not to be carried away by the suggestions and the pious hopes of Labour Leaders or by the honeyed words used by the Prime Minister that Indians would be approached as friends and equals. We must examine the realities and the implications and limitations of the scheme as explained by the responsible minister, the Secretary of State and his under-secretary and on such an examination there can only be one verdict that the scheme does not secure to the Committee of the Central Legislature any equality of status or rights in the remotest degree. The Secretary of State clearly defined the functions of the Committee of the Central Legislature. That Committee will "prepare their own proposals and come before the Commission and say these are our suggestions, and the Commission will then by itself analyse and criticise the proposals of the Committee and accept them or reject them." When the Commission goes to the Provinces, the Committee of the Central Legislature will lose touch with it and Provincial Committees will get into contact with the Commission and such Provincial Committees will "discharge the same consultative functions as the Committee of the Central Legislature."

NO TWO REPORTS.

The Commission will arrive at its own conclusions and present its report to Parliament and the Secretary of State makes it clear that there cannot be two reports. After the Commission has made its report, the Committee of the Central Indian Legislature would be allowed to put forward criticisms on the proposals of the Commission and may appear before the joint Parliamentary committee to support its criticisms. In this scheme there is nothing conceded to the Indian Legislatures beyond what would be perfectly open to them to do without the scheme mentioned; the procedure above referred to. The Legislatures or their Committees have no more status and no more power than that of submitting their views like any other witness which can be accepted or rejected. It is argued, however, that Sir John Simon has been given a free hand and that the Prime Minister said that within the framework the Commission would be free to deal with the various suggestions that were made in the Houses of Parliament during the discussion of the Motion for the appointment of the Commission. Let there be no delusion about this matter. All the freedom which Sir John Simon and his colleagues can have would be to liberalise the procedure as much as they can but they cannot create equal status or confer equal rights on the Committee of the Indian Legislature. These Committees in effect can only be and will always be under the framework which the Commission cannot touch, in the position of witnesses, although they may be treated as honoured witnesses specially invited and may be received with great courtesy and consideration and be given every facility and opportunity of stating their views.

NO FIRE-EATERS AND IRRECONCILABLES.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this being the real nature of the association offered to India in the work of determining her political future, can India with any self-respect agree to accept the position offered to her. It is for the Federation speaking for the Liberal party to give the answer. The answer that I venture to suggest is an emphatic negative. It is a very encouraging sign that the determination to refuse to have anything to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form is receiving such universal acceptance from all parties and organizations and all sections of the people. If Government have decided with their eyes closed and in the face of the great significance of the

phenomenon that the last month has revealed. It is not merely the fire-eaters and irreconcilables who are resisting the Commission as announced. The foremost in the opposition are many distinguished Indians who undeterred by any popular clamour and at considerable personal sacrifice came forward to work the Reforms Act at a very critical period, steadfastly pursued that policy because they conscientiously believed it to be in the best interests of the country. If these people are now firmly against the announcement of the Parliamentary Commission and feel that they cannot conscientiously have anything to do with it, those in authority must pause and think and think wisely instead of deluding themselves with the belief that the action of these people is dictated either by stupidity or unworthy motives which the apologists of Government are too ready to attribute to them. Our position is plain. The scheme as announced is unacceptable and we cannot take any part in it. If fresh proposals or modifications are made, we are prepared to consider them with an open mind. We have raised our voice in warning and the responsibility lies heavily on Government and they have to make up their minds and the quicker they do it the better, either to retrace their steps and rectify the great blunder they have committed or to persist in their mistaken course and for everlasting harm both to India and to England.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

(9 अर्ध मास (मनुष्य) Office and the Railway Board and legislation affecting the currency, are at least influenced by the decisions of the Assembly, whose members are bound to serve not the interests of the country as a whole but the interests of their own constituents. It is certainly arguable that the voice of the States should be heard upon these questions, that they should be allowed some control over their own destinies, and when, in the interests of uniformity, it is necessary for them to accept the policy of British India, that they should be able consciously to make concessions to the majority, and should receive compensation for the concessions which they make.

SINGLE ALL-INDIA ECONOMIC POLICY.

As economic life grows more complex it becomes as necessary to pursue a single economic policy for the whole of India, as it has always been to pursue a single foreign policy. When the Princes were first received into the Empire they abandoned the right to make peace and war, and in return they were guaranteed security; in the same way if the economic life of India as a whole they should be guaranteed a fair share in the advantages of economic unity.

Apart from these more practical questions, an authoritative pronouncement upon the constitutional position of the States is urgently needed.

This is a point upon which the utmost confusion exists. The States came into being in a variety of ways and came under British domination in a variety of circumstances. The accidents of history have left them in a situation to which no parallel exists and to which no formula of Constitutional or International Law can be applied. Their relations with the Supreme Government are regulated in many cases by treaties drawn up in conditions so different from those of the present time that every term has changed its meaning since the treaty was formulated. In almost every case during the passage of time the original intention of the treaties has been modified by the interpretation which the Supreme Government has put upon them. Moreover, it has always been assumed that when a decision is given upon any matter of importance affecting a single State, it is to be treated as the decision of a test case and the judgment is to apply to every other State whether or not its views were heard before the precedent was established.

In this way a customary usage has grown up, under the influence of events and the guidance of the varying policies and ideas of successive Governors-General, which is partially embodied in the decisions of the Courts but which remains for the most part the traditions of the Political Department. It has never even been clearly decided whether the relationship of Princes is directly with the Crown or only with the Government of India nor who are actually the parties to the treaties which govern that relationship.

It may be argued that such a state of affairs is inevitable, that no regular system can be applied to so heterogeneous a body as the Indian States, and that to systematise and commit to cold ink the practice by which relations with them are governed, would be to lose the elasticity of policy necessary in dealing with such a unique diversified body. Such a view was, no doubt, general, during the last census, no doubt, general, on the whole, have been content to trust their interests to the conscience and the judgment of the Supreme Government, but in this age of self-consciousness, it is no longer possible to live by the faith alone and the Princes are justified in asking that clear principles relating to these matters may be laid down. It is not only the Princes who have been wronged in the past but



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simply that they may know what exactly their own position is, and that in the future they may be able to judge any change in the Constitution which is proposed in the light of a clear knowledge of the effect which it will have upon their own position. To decide all these questions, will pre-

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CORRUPT MORALS AND HORRIBLY SUPERSTITIOUS PEOPLE

COUNTRY MOST UNFITTED FOR SWARAJ

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

To know the nature of propaganda that is being carried on in England against Indian aspirations the reader is requested to read the following typical article out of a series of articles Lady Drummond-Hay has been contributing in "The Sphere." The knowledge of the author of the series is gleaned from English officials in course of her cold weather tour. In a sweeping denunciation of the whole race she writes, "The Indian with very few exceptions, is not yet fitted for responsible administrative job. In common with all other Orientals, he is corrupt, his code of morals does not shy at bribery and graft."

India is waiting for a Mustapha Kemal Pasha to clean up the country. Great Britain has only half done her job. Since the World War there has been a visible slackening in Britain's Indian policy, and a growing weariness amongst her officials. It is Great Britain's fault that India is not yet ready for self-government, and Britain's fault again that ignorance, superstition, dirt, disease, and moral degeneration stalk the land.

Such are the allegations of Moslems and Hindus with whom I have talked during my stay in India—all of them Nationalists, eager for self-government, but forced to admit that the country has not been suitably prepared for such responsibility during the long period of British rule.

Natives of India do not discount the obstacles to progress encountered by British officials—the bigotry and prejudice of the Hindu community, living, thinking, in the same narrow circle as their ancestors of centuries ago, everlastingly referring to a past glorious civilisation to which the heirs-to-day bear no witness. Great Britain considers herself pledged to a policy of non-interference in internal affairs which admittedly is one of the easiest ways out of a dangerous and difficult task. So long as the Moslem and Hindu continue to fight each other to the death, so long as the population is debased by social evils, and the responsibility thrown upon "religion" or half-educated Indian officials, the British Government simplifies its part in the regeneration of India to that of policeman rather than aggressive reformer. Strangely enough, this is the complaint of enlightened Indian patriots. "Sympathetic interference" is the demand they asked me to publish in the Press.

"Great Britain succeeded in suppressing caste; she can do anything. A firm hand and friendly heart could accomplish more to-day than they could have done thirty or forty years ago. Do you really believe that the educated and advanced Indian is sensible to the reproach of archaic, unsanitary, and debased customs and institutions?"

From the reverend-looking Professor Dhur, Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu College, who received me in white robes with the vermilion mark of Siva on his forehead, to the dashing and handsome young aide-de-camp to bejewelled and crowned maharajah, from a high-caste Brahmin, in the Government service to a ruling prince, not to mention a host of highly placed, far-sighted men and women, one and all reiterated the professor's constant remark during an hour's conversation, "A strong hand is needed." Let British take measures to eradicate certain obsolete customs and evils existing and case would be supported by the best elements of the Indian people, was the gist of their conclusions.

According to what they cited as modern reforms, it would appear that the modern Indian has no illusions as to the deplorable state of Indian society. In every case, man or woman, they claimed that Indian progress and modernisation depends on the improvement of the status of woman in the first instance. Child marriage must be done away with, women must be educated and respected, some, but not all, favoured the re-marriage of widows, especially in the case of

little girls of five, six, and up to ten or eleven years, married often to men of fifty or sixty, who died before the tiny bride ever knew her husband, and by present law are condemned to a solitary life of unmerited disgrace. About 70 per cent. of my informants favoured the abolition of purdah, but the fact that some seventeen million women are doomed to spend their entire lives shut off from the outside world, denied the sun and fresh air, did not seem to strike anyone as particularly terrible.

FASHIONABLE PURDAH. With all her progress in certain circles, India shows little inclination to release her caged birds. Professor B. G. Bhatnagar, M.A., asserts that "during the last twenty-five years purdah has become more fashionable, therefore any family or a group of people that can make two ends meet hasten to adopt it." All over India I was told that women keep purdah from snobism; they consider it more refined, and indicative of sufficient means to live like their betters. My Moslem servant, whose wages were about 4s. a day, kept his wife in purdah, and was very proud of the fact.

There are few people in the country who do not agree that Untouchability must cease, and that the caste system must be modified, also certain religious institutions swept away, regardless of the protests of the ultra-orthodox. Untouchability is one of the most hideous, most artificial, and inhuman conceptions of the Hindu priestcraft. It is alleged that the caste system originated by a bona fide endeavor to simplify and organise society, but the Brahmin priests did not lose much time before they realised that by making pariahs of a section of the population they would for ever be well supplied with slaves. To-day the Untouchables number 60,000,000 helpless human beings relegated to all the filthy, menial tasks in a country where modern sanitation is practically unknown. "For sins in past lives" they are told that their punishment is to bear with fortitude and in silence the real suffering imposed upon them not by God, but by man, in this life, and that if they are docile they may have the luck to be born in a higher caste next time.

The disgusting sight of Kalighat in Calcutta is one of the institutions which most people concede should be cleaned up.

"We realise that the custom of letting loose sacred bulls to pollute the streets of crowded cities is offensive to the population, and that refusal to close or permit the disinfection of sacred wells, known to be hotbeds of malaria and fever, is another crime against humanity. Alone we cannot enforce such reforms," so spoke an Indian official, "but Britain can and should. Sympathetic interference would quickly win the day, and win Indian public opinion as well."

Great Britain has been in India for 150 years; while roads, railways, and public works amply testify to progressive Western influence, the population remains one of the most wretched in the world. Malaria, against which there has been no recorded national campaign, sweeps off hundreds of thousands every year; epidemics gain strength and virulence because of the anachronistic low vitality of the people, and the reluctance of the authorities to enforce preventive measures. Less than 2

per cent. of the women are literate, only about 8 per cent. of the men can read and write. There are still 7,300,000 beggars at large, including "saints" and fakirs living by beggary, which is the same as if every man, woman, and child in Greater London lived by mendicancy. To begin to catalogue all the unhygienic practices, the state of physical degradation and moral degeneration in which the Indian masses live, would be unfair without copious explanations of the system of Hindu "civilisation" which sanctions, if not enjoins, them. Sufficient to say that Gandhi himself, Nationalist, fanatic, patriot—what you will—realises that India can make no progress until certain fundamental evils are done away with. He advocates the emancipation of women; the abolition of child-marriage, remarriage of widows, breaking down of caste system, upliftment of Untouchables, and says that in the train of these reforms will follow others which will fit India for "Swaraj" (self-government).

I have in mind a typical case of superstition in the most advanced possible circles. An Indian lady graduate, principal of one of the most important girls' schools in India, contrary to custom, remained unmarried until she had established herself in her chosen career. She was utterly free, emancipated and met, to fall in love with, the principal of a boys' school. They married, and were ideally happy for a time, until some priest, probably disgruntled by the unorthodoxy of the affair, declared that it had been revealed to him that in a past life they were mother and son. In horror they parted, and for years have been living in shame and despair. If such things can happen in the most enlightened category of modern India, what hope is there for the remainder of the benighted 320,000,000 struggling in the darkness of ignorance?

The Indians are inclined to blame the British for the present state of affairs, and the British attribute it rather to Indian conservative orthodoxy and conservatism. From Calcutta to Bombay, through many provinces and cities, my first impressions were ever strengthened. There is a listlessness and an indifference—one might go so far as to say a carelessness of prestige—amongst the British officials who come in daily contact with the natives. I asked them why they were thus afflicted? In no instance did one of them deny that he was "weary", as it was expressed, and by careful questioning I put it down to two causes. First, that the Government leaves its white officials out in India too long at a stretch where the climate, except in the hills and highlands, is death to white man's health, energy, and enterprise, and secondly, that the rapid Indianisation following the reforms has discouraged and disheartened the British Civil servants, who, after long years of service, see their work undone in the course of months.

INDIAN UNFITNESS.

The Indians, with very few exceptions, is not yet fitted for responsible administrative jobs. In common with all other Orientals, he is corrupt, his code of morals does not shy at bribery and graft. Bound up in a tangle of archaic traditions and prejudices, he cannot see the reason for sanitary and hygienic measures to protect the public is endless and negligent in municipal administration, his education, even though it has been in the West, is more likely to have been acquired by rote than by reasoning. Supposing that the Indian official in question is an ideal specimen of officialdom he has to contend with the blindness of ignorance, superstition, and the cancer of corruption in his inferiors and superiors.

Illustrative of the mentality of a proportion of native officials—and I was told it is the greater proportion—are the following cases cited to me by Mr. R. L. Clarke, Commissioner for Agra. Mr. Clarke recalled a time when he was interested in a Zenana society whose chief object was to reform the existing revolting methods of midwifery. The star turn of the board was the hon. judge of the district, who moved "sordidness to tears" by his eloquence. But when the hour came to stich his convictions to his wife's case, overruled by the conservative womenfolk of his household, the judge called in the old pariah women from the bazaar, who followed the traditional methods. Mother and child died!

Another friend of Mr. Clarke paid for his conservatism with his own life. This time a brilliant young Indian surgeon, whose greatest pride in his hospital was his cupboard of latest appliances, antiseptics, etc., but who called for the barber of the bazaar when he developed a carbuncle on his neck, instead of being treated by one of the hospital doctors. The barber gouged the carbuncle with a hot iron, and the young surgeon died.

The collector of a populous district maintained that since the reforms, and consequent Indianisation of the municipal council, it is impossible to keep the towns properly, get any drainage or reforms carried through, owing to bribery and corruption of the council members. He admitted that co-operation between the Europeans and Hindus is well-nigh impossible on any social basis, but said that understanding can and does exist more easily between the British and Moslems, as they share to a certain extent

the same idea of right and wrong, make good executives and are monotheistic. "I don't know how the other chaps feel," he said, as we sat on the verandah after a sweltering day. "But I am caused by a sense of utter hopelessness at this job. Weary of trying to work with dishonest, or at the best, inefficient native colleagues, I see some fourteen years' work being spoiled because untrained men are put into responsible positions. If the British Government planned to give India such a large measure of self-government, it should have been training the natives to the job for years. Instead they are thrust into positions for

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 28TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalaya Jashimaharaj Jothubhai Labadhas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are level-headed, stiff-necked, backboned (that is, invertebrate), and quick-footed—a curious combination indeed, a subject fit for a blood-curdling sermon from the Gloomy Dean. You are also a practical person, and do not believe in the fad of devouring or gulping down nostrums. You believe in physical culture firmly holding to the opinion that in the culture of the whole body, the culture of the brain will automatically follow. "Fresh air, exercise and repose—Slam the door on the doctor's (big) nose", is your motto. But your impatient, alluring stars tell me that you are apt to lose your head and proud of your Sandow or Macfaddenian muscles you will be tempted to slam the profile of doctors and lawyers to whom you have great aversion, and smash their snouts. So beware, if not of Umckhady, at least of the gutter press who will flash your pugilistic feats under a whole-page heading. You are destined to be an amateur boxer, the whole of your life, having been born the third day after the Boxing Day (Dec. 26), though originally "Boxing Day" means the day of giving Christmas boxes. Had you been born on the last-mentioned day, by Jove, you would have proved yourselves ten times stronger than Gene Tunney, Dempsey or Carpentier, and if you had been a negro, you would have outshone Jack Johnson's feats in the heyday of his career—though of course if the bouts had taken place in the much-vaunted democratic land of the "Gutter Inspector" (or is it "Drain Inspector") there would have been beautiful conflagrations of negroes' houses, with possibly the side show of a few lynchings as well.

which they are neither mentally nor morally fitted. I would say that the average British official has become slack out of sheer discouragement. That is more or less what they all told me. India's plight to-day would seem to be the result of a vicious circle—British weariness owing to discouraging conditions, themselves the result of unpreparedness and laxity of rule.

(Continued from Column 6.)
it to you Sir, that the Noble Lord is not treating the House fairly in making a statement like that and then refusing to lay the proofs of it and escaping the issue by taking refuge in contemptuous silence. Those proofs are most material to this discussion; we cannot go on without them, if they are available, and surely there has been time enough to get them, because it is at least half an hour since we asked for them.

Mr. Pileher: The Hon. Lady who represents East Middleborough (Miss Wilkinson) has just said that the Under-Secretary of State for India has made a statement which he cannot prove, namely, that the Indian Assembly on five different occasions has pressed for the setting up of this Statutory Commission. I want to say that I was a member of the Indian Assembly in 1924, when one of these Resolutions was adopted, and I voted upon it.

Mr. Beckett: May I ask the Hon. Member whether the Resolution which was then debated was one dealing with a Commission of this kind, or was it a proposal dealing with a round table conference?

Mr. Pileher: The Resolution to which I have referred had no relation whatever to a round table conference. It was sent home with the same addendum. The only point we are discussing now is whether the Assembly desires to have this Commission appointed earlier than 1929 or not. I stand here as an ex-member of the Indian Assembly who assisted for weeks in the debate. The Resolutions which were adopted for the most part asked that India should not be kept waiting, and that the Commission should be appointed at an early date.

EARL WINTERTON'S "STUPID" REMARKS.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S CRUSHING REPLY.

REFORMS DEBATE IN COMMONS.

The following is the continuation of the proceedings in the House of Commons of the debate on the Simon Commission.

Mr. Serymgour: I followed very closely the reasoned case submitted by the Hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala), and equally closely the statement made by the Noble Lord. I think the answer given by the Government is effective, if these resolutions have been passed, as we have been told, and there has been no contradiction.

Mr. Buchanan: But, we have had no proof that these resolutions were passed.

Mr. Serymgour: I am simply summarising the situation as we have it up to now. The Noble Lord has given evidence of something which I take it can be effectively established, and if that be so, it would point to co-operation in the carrying out of this proposal. In that case, I submit there is no real ground for the Amendment. Yesterday I was directing attention to the composition of this Commission, and it was on account of my views on that aspect of the matter that I took up the attitude I did; but if there is proof of co-operation, the need for which was the point of the argument of the Hon. Member for North Battersea, I do not think there is a case for the Amendment.

At the same time, as a Member of the House holding a similar position to that of the Hon. Member for North Battersea, that is to say, not being a member of one of the large parties in the House, I want to say how gravely disappointed I was with the action of the Noble Lord in speaking so contemptuously if I may use that word, concerning an Hon. Member who was submitting a case in an effective fashion, even though it did involve a serious charge of diversion on the part of the effective political part at the moment. I may say for myself that I should not be extraordinarily surprised if the leaders of the party did not adhere exactly to any particular agreement. There are ways of not adhering to an agreement which may be explained away so as to make it appear that there has been an honourable fulfilment of the undertaking. That is why I was led to interject that I should think it was derogatory to the honour of the House, especially as coming from a member of the Government, to say of an Hon. Member that he would be backing the wrong horse if he undertook to support a given proposal. My idea is that we in this House are not supposed to be backing horses; we are concerned about the interests of mankind. As for myself, I would not trouble whether anybody were going to support me about any given proposal; if I thought it right I should take my stand upon it. When a man does that, he is worthy of the highest possible consideration in this House on anywhere else.

Miss Wilkinson: It is, I think, precisely 20 minutes since the Noble Lord was asked to bring forward proof of his statement that the Indian Legislature had five times passed resolutions asking for this Commission to be set up. We have waited for the Noble Lord to lay before the House those proofs which he has now had ample time to obtain. I presume the Noble Lord would hardly have made that statement if the proofs had not been obtainable unless he imagines that we on this side are so cowed by his general attitude of superiority to Labour men and black men and other inconsiderable trifles as to take his word without any further proof at all. May I say to the Noble Lord, perfectly flatly, that unless he can produce those five resolutions we do not believe him? If he will put those five resolutions on the Table, if he will read them to us so that we may know their actual terms, I will, of course, withdraw my statement. We are waiting for that proof. Particularly do we expect it from the Noble Lord, because on a previous occasion when he challenged a statement by the Right Hon. Member for Preston (Mr. T. Shaw), he again and again demanded proof. In exactly the same way we demand proof from the Noble Lord. If it be true that the Indian Legislature have passed five resolutions asking for a Commission, I cannot for the life of me understand why he opposes the

moderate request of the Hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala). If the Indian Legislature are so anxious for this Commission, to get a resolution from them, as the Amendment asks, would be a mere matter of a cable. If the Indian Legislature are so anxious for this Commission, why is it that we are not deluged with cables congratulating the Government, instead of being deluged with cables strongly protesting against the setting up of this Commission at all?

MISS WILKINSON.

The point of the Amendment rests on a question of time. We may assume that both the English people and the Indian people are anxious to find out what would be the very best time to appoint this Commission, and I would suggest that the Noble Lord is riding roughshod over the best opinion in both countries by the insolence of his attitude, both in this House and outside, as regards the native problem. In the 20th century you cannot treat 300,000,000 awakening people as the Noble Lord's ancestors treated them in the 18th and the 19th century.

The Chairman: The Hon. Member seems to be referring to outside utterances which have no connection with this Debate or with this Amendment.

Miss Wilkinson: I beg your pardon. What I was referring to was the well-known attitude of the Noble Lord, which we suffer from in this House, and which the country has unfortunately inflicted upon it.

The Chairman: That is not relevant to this Amendment, which is concerned with the Indian Legislature.

Miss Wilkinson: Quite so. I was only pointing out that the attitude of both the Noble Lord and of his predecessors has some bearing in regard to seeking the consent or otherwise of the Indian Legislature to this Bill. The whole point of my speech is that we are concerned to find the best possible time at which to appoint this Commission. We do not want a Commission which will force something down the throats of the Indian people, and the point of the Amendment is that we might dissolve a great deal of quite legitimate opposition in the Indian Legislature by consulting them first. The Amendment is so moderate that it does not even ask the Noble Lord to consult the Indian Legislature as regards the personnel of the Commission, a subject which will come under consideration on Friday. All the Amendment asks is that he should consult the Indian Legislature as to whether they agree that the Commission should be set up before the expiration of the 10 years contemplated by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report has been regarded by a large number of Indians as a charter, which gave them certain rights and privileges, and it did definitely lay down that 10 years were to elapse before a Commission was appointed.

I think, with all my colleagues on this side, that it would be a good thing for the Commission to get to work in order that it may be ready to submit its report to the Government of the day and Heaven grant it is not this Government—before the expiry of the 10 years. Therefore, we are concerned with regard to the question of time, and if the Noble Lord wishes to ensure that he has got the best possible time what he ought to do is to consult the Indian Legislature. He seemed to give away the whole of his case when he said these five resolutions had been passed by the Indian Legislature. If they have been passed, why is he afraid to consult the Indian Legislature? In conclusion, I must press, and in this I believe I am at one with all my party, that before any vote is taken, or before the Committee stage is passed, the Noble Lord should lay before the House those five resolutions. I put

(Continued in column 4)

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